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PRICE TWO CENTS

GERMAN EMPEROR VISITS MUNICH



(Copyright by Newspaper Illustrations)

King Ludwig of Bavaria and Kaiser inspecting the guard of honor in the yard of the castle

UNIONIST CLUBS DRILL IN DUBLIN; ELECTION NEAR

These Organizations and Irish Volunteers Training Vigorously All Around Irish Capital—Lively Political Campaign

VOTE ON FIFTEENTH

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

DUBLIN—No further steps have been taken respecting the proposed ballot of the strikers. The trades council wished to secure a large hall in which to hold the meeting of the men, and the lord mayor in giving leave for the use of the Round room of the Mansion House offered facilities, it now appears, for a ballot to be taken if it was desired.

Elections for the city corporation are taking place on the fifteenth. Several Labor candidates are standing and the contest will be keen in several wards. The canvass for these elections is being vigorously prosecuted.

Meantime Unionist clubs are drilling vigorously all round Dublin and the Irish volunteers are busy in the same way.

GREECE DECLARED UNDISTURBED OVER PORTE'S PURCHASE

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

ATHENS—Speaking yesterday in the Chamber, M. Veneczelos declared that the present moment was not one when it was possible to give information as to building orders of the navy, or as to any negotiations for the purchase of foreign ships.

He assured the Chamber, however, that the government was in no way perturbed by the Turkish purchase of a Brazilian ship.

GREEKS PROPOSE \$100,000,000 LOAN

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

ATHENS—The Greek government has introduced a bill for a floating loan of £20,000,000 at 5 per cent, the issue price to be 87½.

CUBAN SECRETARY OF STATE QUILTS

HAVANA—Senor Torrente, Cuban secretary of state, tendered his resignation today. It is effective whenever his successor is named. Friends of Cuban Minister Desverne at Washington are urging President Menocal to give the post to him.

NORTH AND SOUTH NIGERIA NOW JOINED INTO ONE STATE

Sir Frederick Lugard Named by British Government to Preside Over Affairs of the 17,000,000 People in Amalgamated Territory—King George's Greetings

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON—The Colonial Office has formed North and South Nigeria into one state under the administration of one of the ablest British pro-consuls, Sir Fred-

erick Lugard. Sir Frederick will have in his charge some 17,000,000 people and on the occasion of the amalgamation he received a cable from the King requesting him to convey to the emirs, chiefs and inhabitants of the new colony his hopes for their future welfare.

CADET REGIMENT NOT TO BE URGED BY THE MILITARY

Formation of Third Battalion Will Not Be Pressed on Legislature by State Officers

Military authorities in this state are not to urge legislation for another battalion to join with the first and second corps of cadets in forming a regiment, according to a communication sent today by Adj.-Gen. Gardner W. Pearson to Brig.-Gen. Albert L. Mills, Brig.-Gen. George H. Priest and Brig.-Gen. E. Leroy Sweetser.

The bill just filed by Maj. John R. Sherburne, therefore, will be allowed to take its own course. The adjutant-general despatched the letters after a conference with Governor Foss and Governor-elect Walsh.

BOSTON POSTAL SAVINGS SYSTEM SHOWING GROWTH

Business of Seventeen Months Aggregates \$2,487,481 With Over \$900,000 Remaining

Since the inauguration of the postal savings system in the Boston postoffice, Aug. 1, 1911, 29,491 accounts, with deposits of \$2,487,481, were opened, according to figures compiled by Postmaster Edward C. Mansfield. During that period \$1,515,699 was paid out to depositors.

The figures are interpreted as showing that the people of Boston and vicinity are becoming more accustomed to the rules and regulations and that the federal banking system consequently is becoming more popular.

At the central office for the month of December 889 new accounts were opened with deposits of \$105,342 and payments of \$94,787.

TRACKS WILL BE PLACED IN PARK

Members of the park commission conferred with Mayor Fitzgerald today and it was decided to adopt what is known as the O'meara plan on Seaver street. This plan annuls the previous plans which were to tear down the wall and widen the street. They will take the tracks off the street, run them through the park and turn the street over to vehicular traffic exclusively.

Harry H. Baldwin, Mr. Wadleigh's

(Continued on page fourteen, column one)

partner, is appointed executor of the estate.

Among more than 30 public bequests are Tilton Seminary, Tilton, N. H., \$20,000; town of Cohasset, for park purposes, \$5000; Cohasset public library, \$5000; Young Men's Christian Union, Young Men's Christian Association, Young Women's Christian Association, \$5000 each; Associated Board of Charities, and Boston Floating hospital, \$3000 each; Frances E. Willard settlement, \$3000 and Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, \$2000.

(Continued on page five, column one)

MR. SMITH OFF TICKET, BUT MAY RUN ON STICKERS

Ballot Law Commission Dismisses Back Bay Councilman's Petition for a Hearing on Question of Mayoral Candidacy

DRAWINGS ARE HELD

Councilman Ernest E. Smith's petition for a rehearing on the question of placing his name on the municipal ballot was considered today by the ballot law commission and dismissed. Following the reading of the decision by Chief Justice Bolster, chairman of the commission, the petitioner said he would now consider the advisability of a sticker campaign.

In drawing for places on the ballot at the office of the election commission this noon the result was: For mayor, James M. Curley, Thomas J. Kenny; for council, Messrs. McDonald, Woods, Coleman, Kneland, Kearns and Hagen; for school committee, Messrs. Corcoran, Scanlan, Keyes and Bogan.

Councilman Smith said he believes that after the unpleasant notoriety accorded the other candidates by the grand jury investigation, which will be in a few days, that every voter will be glad of an alternative to the two candidates whose names are so closely connected to

(Continued on page fourteen, column one)

TECH AND ART MUSEUM GET WADLEIGH ESTATE RESIDUE

Leather Merchant's Will Soon to Be Offered for Probate Favors These Institutions After Family, Business and Bequests to Score of Lesser Societies Are Fulfilled

The will of the late Horace W. Wadleigh of Cohasset, for many years of the firm of W. W. Wadleigh & Co., leather merchants, will be offered for probate within a few days. After certain other bequests to members of his family, household and business associates, the residue of the estate is to be divided equally between the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the Museum of Fine Arts.

Harry H. Baldwin, Mr. Wadleigh's

partner, is appointed executor of the estate.

Among more than 30 public bequests are Tilton Seminary, Tilton, N. H., \$20,000; town of Cohasset, for park purposes, \$5000; Cohasset public library, \$5000; Young Men's Christian Union, Young Men's Christian Association, \$5000 each; Associated Board of Charities, and Boston Floating hospital, \$3000 each; Frances E. Willard settlement, \$3000 and Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, \$2000.

(Continued on page five, column one)

MEXICAN POLICY UNCHANGED BY LIND MEETING

President Explains That Talk With Envoy Aboard the Chester Was Merely a "Get-Together"—Discuss Conditions

CALLS IT SATISFACTORY

Chief Executive Informed by Representative, It Is Said, That Financial Situation in Southern Republic Is Nearing Crisis

GULFPORT, Miss.—President Wilson indicated to newspaper correspondents today that his conference with John Lind at sea last night will cause no change in the Mexican policy of the United States. He told them there had been much ado about nothing in the visit to Pass Christian of his special representative to Mexico. The reason for it, he explained, was that it was easier to cover the ground in a personal conversation.

Three hours' conference with Mr. Lind on board the scout cruiser Chester had cleared up many matters that would have required the exchange of thousands of telegrams or other written messages, he said.

Standing in the sun at a railway crossing in this city today the chief executive sought to end sensational stories that he had decided to change his attitude toward Mexico.

The executive turned to the assembled newspaper correspondents and, backing up against the side of his big automobile, began his little talk. There was no question but that the President was pleased with his long conference with Mr. Lind.

Mr. Lind, it is understood, explained to his chief that the financial situation

(Continued on page five, column one)

REBEL ONSLAUGHT FLANKS OJINAGA

PRESIDIO, Tex.—A general attack on Ojinaga by General Ortega's Mexican rebels began today shortly after midnight, and although at daylight the federales still held the town, the enemy had advanced on every side.

It was reported early today that Gen. Panfilo Natacha has reached the battle field. General Carranza is said to have sent General Natacha.

GEN. BLISS SAYS MEXICANS' RETURN WAS RIGHT ACTION

Disarming Soldiers and Sending Them Across Border in Accord With Practise, He Says

WASHINGTON—General Bliss, in charge of the army border patrol, today wired official explanation for the return of 84 Mexicans who crossed into the United States during the battle of Ojinaga.

General Bliss said the action of Major McNamee in driving these men back was in accord with unbroken practise and that their status was that of armed invaders.

When soldiers cross, General Bliss wired, they are eventually returned to their own commands. Depriving them of their arms is necessary, he declared.

General Bliss reported that the federales are still holding out at Laredo, although the firing today was not as heavy as heretofore. The federales still control the situation at Blockson.

The navy department today ordered the Yorktown to call at Ensenada, Lower California, on her passage to Mazatlan, to report upon conditions in that vicinity.

MAYOR TO TAKE VACATION
Mayor Fitzgerald said today he would take a vacation for a month or six weeks as soon as he goes out of office.

MANY MEN BUSY ON TRAFFIC IMPROVEMENTS



Where East Boston tunnel extension sinks underground, Cambridge street, beyond North Russell

CITY GOVERNMENT IN LYNN IS TO BE INSTALLED SIMPLY

LYNN, Mass.—Inaugural exercises for the new members of the city government Monday will be simple as there are but two officials installed, namely, Thomas Campbell, 2d, reelected commissioner of water works, and George A. Cornet, the new commissioner of public property.

Deputy Chief of Police David Bartlett will escort the guests, Mayor George H. Newhall and the new officials to the council chamber at 10 a. m. Following the inauguration prayer by the Rev. Arthur E. Harriman, the new officials will be qualified by Judge Henry T. Lummus of the municipal police court.

At 10:25 Mayor Newhall will read his message, after which the council will convene for election of a president.

From 8 to 10 o'clock in the evening the East Boston tunnel extension will be open to the public. The city hall will be appropriately decorated for the gathering.

NEW HAVEN ROAD SHOP WAGES CUT

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Workmen in the shops of the New Haven road have received notices of a general reduction of 10 per cent in wages beginning today. This order affects several hundred men and follows a recent cut in the number of the working staff.

The order is said to affect not only the men in the New Haven shops but also machinists, boilermakers, steamfitters and car workers in the shops at Readville and elsewhere.

SPANISH CORTES IS DISSOLVED BY KING ALFONSO

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

MADRID—The Spanish Cortes elected in May, 1910, have been dissolved by the King. As the Conservative, Sr. Eduardo Dato, is in office, the making up of a new Cortes will rest with him, so that presumably a Conservative majority will be returned.

Operations on the extension of the East Boston tunnel proceed without interruption. Underpinning is going on at section J of the tunnel, which takes in the entrance to the tunnel at the corner of Irving and Cambridge streets and part of Chambers and Lynde streets. Nearly 300 men are at work there. Engineers of the Boston transit commission are drawing plans for the work at section H in the vicinity of Bowdoin square.

In addition to the straight tunnel, there is to be a loop to provide a turning point for the East Boston tunnel cars. This loop will start at Bowdoin square, continue down Green street and incline to the left under private property to come out on Cambridge street near Staniford street.

Considerable progress is being made another section of this tunnel, which has burrowed under Tremont row and is working down toward Bowdoin square.

By no means are the larger pieces of news always of greatest importance to the individual reader. A small item telling of the successful results obtained by the use of a new fertilizer is of great importance to any grower or nurseryman. The attentive reading of each page will discover much that it will be a pleasure to give to the one most interested.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
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Armament Question Now Stirring Officials at Vienna

MORE MEDITERRANEAN SEA POWER IS SOUGHT BY AUSTRIA

Original Estimates of Naval Expenditure, Laid Before Common Ministerial Council, Said to Be Much Larger Than Those Finally Adopted

(Special to the Monitor)

VIENNA, Austria.—The meetings of the Austrian and the Hungarian delegations have been extremely unsatisfactory from a news point of view. Long columns of speeches have been printed, but as the original statement on which these speeches were founded has been kept a profound secret, it has been impossible to understand their real pur-

pose. Europe is but little interested in the secret history of the Balkans during the last year, but awaits with suspense news of what will be done in the Mediterranean. It is known that the original estimates for naval expenditure, laid before the common ministerial council, which met before the delegations, and which actually has power much superior to the delegations, who are merely asked to sanction the figures the council has passed in the matter of military and naval defense, were very much larger than those finally adopted.

Why this change was made is unknown. There is no doubt that the money will be spent in the near future, and there is much speculation as to the form in which it will be demanded from the country. The answer to this question will probably be supplied in March, when the delegations again meet, this time in Budapest.

Various allusions, made by deputies, leave no doubt that Dreadnoughts will be built to replace the ships of the Monarch class, which are now obsolete. Many of them have defended the policy of naval expansion very warmly, and this leads to the belief that they have inside knowledge of the situation which is not granted to outsiders.

It is very certain that the problem of the Mediterranean is becoming acute. The vision of the immediate future is by no means peaceful. Turkey will soon have Dreadnoughts as well as Russia, whose Black Sea fleet will be a factor in the Mediterranean, should she be able to pass the Dardanelles. Italy is very busy pushing on her armaments, and Austria-Hungary, at the other side of the Adriatic, appears to be building almost more quickly than Italy.

Meanwhile Austria-Hungary is paying special attention to the building of harbors and the construction of submarines and torpedo boats. She has already an aviation station at Pola, and the construction of the dam to protect the mouth of the harbor at Pola, will render it much more valuable. There is only one hydroplane at present at Pola and

GRANTS MADE BY BRITISH SOCIETY FROM £10,000 GIFT

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Out of the gift of £10,000 made to the British Association by Sir J. K. Caird at the Dundee meeting of the association last year, the council of the association, acting under authority of the general committee, has made the following grants among others:

1. Five hundred pounds to the committee on radiotelegraphic investiga-

tions.

2. An annual grant of £100 to the committee appointed to select and assist navigators to carry on work at the zoological station at Naples.

3. Two hundred and fifty pounds toward the cost of the magnetic re-survey of the British Isles which has been undertaken by the Royal Society and the British Association.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON

BOSTON.—"The Whip," 7:45.
COLONIAL—"Lady of the Slipper," 8:05.
CASTLE SQUARE—"Miss Pocahontas," 2:10, 8:10.
HOLLIS—"The Marriage Market," 8.
KEITH'S—Vaudville, 2, 8.
MUSIC HALL—"The Girl," 8:15.
PARK—Miss May Robson, 8:10.
LYMOUTH—"Under Cover," 8:30.
REMONT—Miss Lina Abaranelli, 8.

BOSTON CONCERTS

Saturday, Symphony hall, 8 p. m., elev-
enth Symphony concert, Miss Ruth Deyo,
soloist.
Sunday, Symphony hall, 3:30 p. m., re-
cital by Fritz Kreisler, violinist; St. James
heater, 3:30 p. m., first concert by Bos-
ton Philharmonic orchestra.

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE

Saturday, 2 p. m., "Boheme"; 8 p. m.,
"Aida."
Sunday, 8 p. m., concert by opera artists.

NEW YORK

ASTOR—"Seven Keys to Baldpate."
BELANO—Miss Frances Starr.
BOOTH—"Prunella."
CORT—"For Love and Perlmutter."
EMPIRE—"Peep o' My Heart."
GAETIE—Miss Ethel Barrymore.
HAIKY—"Miss Elsie Ferguson."
HOLLYWOOD—"The Little Things."
LOEWE—"Madcap Duchess."
HUDSON—"Gen. John Regan."
KNICKERBOCKER—"New Henrietta."
LAWLEY—"Swing Low, Sweet查爾頓."
LITTLE—"The Philanderer."
LYCEUM—Miss Billie Burke.
PLAYHOUSE—"Things That Count."
THREE STOOGES—"Foolishness."
THIRTY-NINTH—"At Bay."
WALLACKS—Cyril Maude.

CHICAGO

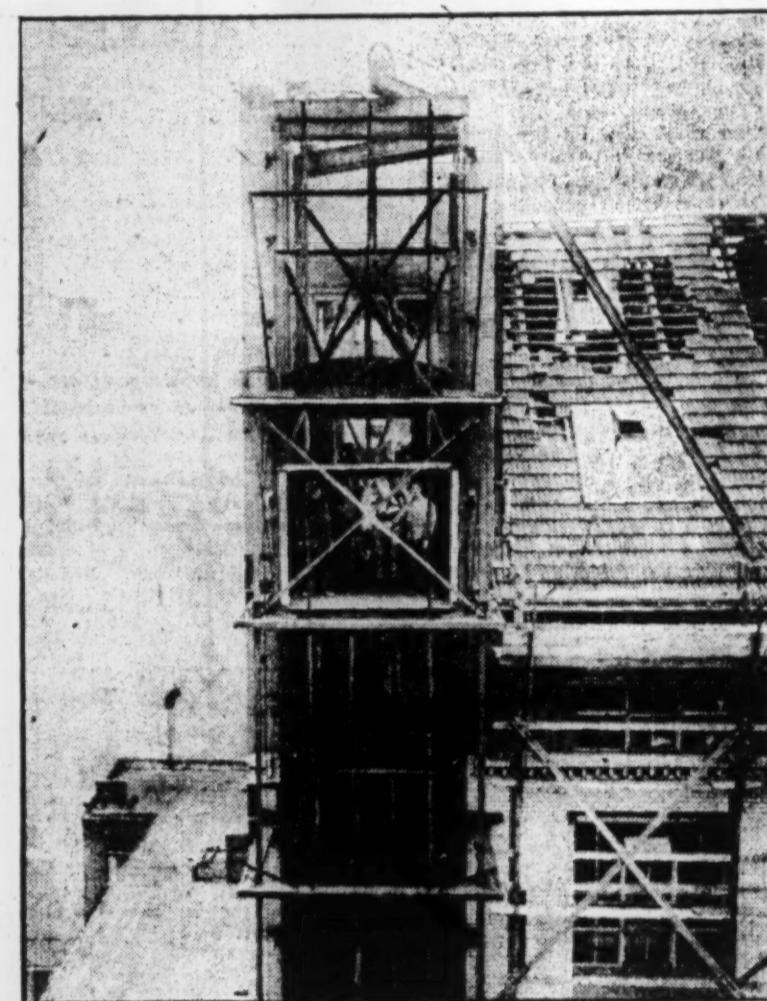
AMERICAN—"Where Dreams Come True."
BLACKSTONE—"Fanny's First Play."
LINE ARTS—"Dolly Reforms herself."
TARANTO—William H. Haines.
TRAMPIC—"Bohemian Paid For."
GOWERS—"The Poor Little Rich Girl."
TUDEBAKER—"The Doll Girl."

M. BARTHOU GETS LITERARY HONORS

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France.—The committee of the French Society of Men of Letters has elected M. Louis Barthou to the membership of the society. M. Barthou was proposed by M. Rostand and M. Hervieu. This mark of literary distinction has been conferred on the former premier on account of his work on Mirabeau, which is recognized as an historical study of the greatest merit. It is well known that M. Barthou's great ambition lies in the direction of the French Academy.

GERMANY USES ELEVATORS IN DEMOLISHING BUILDINGS



(Copyright by Topical)

Horse and cart transported by a lift from roof to the ground

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany.—In Germany lifts are frequently used in the demolition of old houses. Instead of the material from the roofs and walls being thrown to the ground anyhow and then carted away, a rough lift is set up alongside the house, horse and cart are raised to any level desired, and the material loaded on the spot. This method is certainly an improvement as regards tidiness.

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Spanish Awakening Said to Promise Great Future

NEW ENTERPRISE DISPLAYED IN MANY OF CITIES OF SPAIN

Bilbao and Barcelona Busier Than Ever Before While San Sebastian Promises to Be One of the Noted Seashore Resorts of the World—Signs of Higher Ideals Seen

(By the Monitor special correspondent)
MADRID, Spain.—In various parts of Spain that are far distant from the Spanish capital, a new enterprise is being displayed. Bilbao is busier than ever; you would hardly imagine that this place of less than 100,000 inhabitants exports more than 5,000,000 tons of iron every year.

Barcelona is really wonderful and would be a credit to any country. The new part of the city is splendidly planned and built, and there is nothing that is slow and slothful about the Barcelona community. Too many people develop the idea that this is one of the ugliest and most unsatisfactory places in Europe in which to live, because they have heard of various anarchist plots being hatched in it.

Nothing could be further from the truth than this idea. But when I try to think of an up-to-date city of Spain my remembrance flies off to happy days and nights spent at San Sebastian, the glorious wateringplace in the north. I have seen the best seaside resorts in many countries. I have lingered at Newport, R. I., in September; I have stayed at Brighton, Scarborough and the best of the rest in England; at the seashore retreats of France, Belgium, Holland and Italy, but with the utmost reason and coolest judgment I can say that nowhere in the world have I encountered a more delightful holiday resort than San Sebastian, and in a very little while the world in general will endorse this view.

I place it first on the points of magnificent natural situation and scenic beauty, supported by the most perfect and tasteful artificial aids and a delightful town. The people of this place believe that they have got the best position in the world in the way of watering-places by the seashore, and that in a little while they will attract people from all over the world.

When I was there last the foreign minister, the mayor and a party were in my hotel one evening, and one of them said to me: "We have here at San Sebastian the finest seaside resort in the world, and we are determined that everybody shall know it, and that people shall come here from everywhere. We will do all we can for them."

Biarritz Challenged

San Sebastian means specially to challenge Biarritz for the favor of the visitors, and one thing she is disposed to do is to abolish bullfights, and start the first municipal golf course in Europe. San Sebastian is smart and dignified, and it is delightfully substantial and clean. It is a kind of blend of many other favorite holiday resorts of the world, of Newport, of Monte Carlo, Cannes, and Nice, and it has a climate that is perfect all the year round. But you cannot imagine San Sebastian without going there. The bay with its backdrop of fine hills is a beauty.

Round the sandy shore is the sweeping semicircular promenade, or Concha, as it is called, with an avenue of palm trees and fine hotels and villas behind it. In the middle of this promenade are two ornamental pillars some 60 feet high, and on the four faces at the top of each are dials. One pillar is all clocks, facing in every direction, the other gives you the time on one side and on the other three it shows the temperature, the direction of the wind, and the state of the barometer. In such little conveniences as this does San Sebastian abound, thereby pleasing and giving satisfaction to its guests.

The city has several times been burnt down, and when it was deliberately set on fire in 1813 by the European allies against Napoleon it seemed that at last it was done for. Yet this is indeed a phoenix among cities and it rises better every time. Now it has fine wide streets and avenues, all straight and in square blocks exactly on the American principle, indeed San Sebastian seems to me to be a trifle more American in design than any other big city outside the United States, and it has shops that are as good as anything in Spain or France outside Paris.

Its hotels are magnificent. I wish for no better comfort or luxury than that which was provided me at the new one the last time I was there. King Alfonso and his court come along and I spend the season here at San Sebastian in the summer, and gaiety and splendor abound.

His Majesty associates himself closely with the life of the place,

and in the middle of the Concha he has a bathing house of his own, a handsome establishment all white and gold surmounted by the royal arms. And there is one of the most magnificent casinos in Europe at San Sebastian. I have written thus freely about the place because I regard it as far and away the most up-to-date achievement of Spain so far, and one that will be a strong influence on other parts of the country.

New Club Established

Let us return to Madrid for some other examples. I have already spoken of the manner in which the people in their new spirit are giving themselves to games. At a total cost of more than \$100,000 there has just been established a new club. It is some seven or eight miles out of the city and the main re-

ason for that congress was the presentation of the remarkable monograph with reference to the world's coal supply, which was estimated as follows, without reference to losses in mining or the amount which it would be worth while to extract: Asia, 1,279,586,000,000 tons; America, 5,105,528,000,000 tons; Europe, 784,190,000,000 tons; Africa, 57,839,000,000 tons; Oceania, 170,410,000,000 tons.

(Special to the Monitor)

MANCHESTER, Eng.—The president of the Manchester Geological and Mining Society, Sir Thomas Holland, at a recent meeting of the society, presented a report on behalf of the delegates to the International Geological congress held at Toronto, Canada, last August.

A feature of that congress was the presentation of the remarkable monograph with reference to the world's coal supply, which was estimated as follows, without reference to losses in mining or the amount which it would be worth while to extract: Asia, 1,279,586,000,000 tons; America, 5,105,528,000,000 tons; Europe, 784,190,000,000 tons; Africa, 57,839,000,000 tons; Oceania, 170,410,000,000 tons.



(Reproduced by permission of Augustin Rischgitz)
Mrs. Gaskell, from the original drawing by George Richmond, R.A.

tions are golf and polo; but it is a kind of social resort in general for the best classes of Madrid society, including the people from other countries and the ambassadorial contingent.

The club house is a fine structure; the golf course is splendid and is kept in a proper state by such a complete system of watering as can be discovered on hardly any other in any country, and the land, fine, rolling land with a glorious view of the white-capped Guadarrama hills in the distance, was given by the King, who is keenly interested in it. This is the resort of the better classes of Madrid society in their leisure hours, and not the bull ring, as was once the case. There is a general disposition to copy the social methods of the Americans, the English and the French. You will find that the educated Madrileno can generally speak English quite fluently. In Madrid now they have some first class social clubs, such as the Nuevo Club.

I have just mentioned the bull fights. They still exist; indeed and most lamentably they do so as much as ever, and those who read of the new Spain and all its possibilities must feel doubts when they know that this is the case. But the better classes of Spanish society have abandoned them, and there are hopes that the new generation will do so. In the meantime the rings are crowded three or four days a week, and three special bull-fighting periodicals are issued every week in Madrid. The toreros make fortunes.

Guerrieta, once a public idol, retired a few years since with a fortune of millions of pesetas. Bombita has just followed his example. But Madrid has just begun to feel that some apology or explanation is needed by the outsider for this cruel "sport," and even that is a good sign. On the day when the last bull-fighting season was opened, a high municipal authority made it his business to explain certain facts to me which he hoped I would regard as some extenuation.

He was very anxious to urge upon me that the corrida was a very good thing for somebody, even if it was a bad one for the bulls, for the horses, and for the Spanish character. The Plaza de Toros belongs to the city, but so far as its commercial side is concerned, and the management of the bull fights, it is a one-man affair, and it is let out to the best bidder for a year, the money going to charity. That day was the first under a new contract, and the price paid was 405,000 pesetas, or, roughly, \$75,000.

I cannot help feeling, though it is a subject I touch upon with much diffidence, that Spain, and particularly Madrid, needs a better newspaper press and a healthier one. In their expressions of political opinion the Spanish papers are too unreliable, too utterly mercenary. It is bad enough when a paper says things because its proprietors have special axes of their own to grind which the people do not always know about; but what are you to do with the press of a city when three leading journals, all advocating different policies and now and then attacking each other quite violently, are all under the same proprietor and editorial control. But even in this department of life there are signs of a good time coming, for a new illustrated daily paper, called the A B C, a very enterprising little sheet, which is clean and honest, has already achieved the largest circulation.

Looking back for one moment on all the many points I have been discussing, I feel more strongly than ever that Spain has indeed started a period of new and remarkable development, and that a great future is in store for her once she gets her politics and politicians right, as everybody realizes, they are most in the way. There will probably have to be some great upheaval in the country, not at all meaning revolution, and then Spain will go ahead. It is more difficult to make a new and up-to-date country from an old one than it is to make one afresh as has been done in the United States and Canada; but Spain has a good heart and is preparing a fine ideal, and she deserves to succeed.

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—At a reception held at the Grafton galleries in honor of the National Art Collections fund's tenth anniversary addresses were delivered by Sir E. Vincent and Lord Curzon of Kedleston, trustees of the National Gallery. Among those present were M. Anatole France and the Spanish ambassador.

The magnificent collection of Spanish paintings which are on view on the walls of the Grafton galleries elicited the admiration of the Spanish ambassador, who said that he was gratified to see such a wonderful display of the national genius of his native country.

Sir E. Vincent expressed on behalf of the trustees of the National gallery their appreciation of the great work performed for the nation by the society on the anniversary of which they were commemorating. Between £13,000 and £14,000 a year had been spent by the society on valuable acquisitions for the nation during the last 10 years. During the same period of time the government had not spent more than a total of £8500.

The strongest pressure, Sir E. Vincent urged, should be brought to bear on the government in order to insure the sum placed at the disposal of the authorities for the purchase of works of art being more adequate. Lord Curzon spoke in support of the arguments of Sir E. Vincent. He said that the trustees of the National gallery were going very shortly to address a communication to the government. He hoped they would be successful, for works of art were appreciated by the democracy as well as by the wealthy classes.

(Special to the Monitor)

STATE PURCHASE OF WORKS OF ART URGED BY BRITISH

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BRITISH NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY ENRICHED BY GIFT

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—The National Portrait Gallery has recently been greatly enriched by the presentation of a drawing of Mrs. Gaskell by George Richmond, R. A.

The portrait, which is now the property of the nation, owing to the generosity of Mrs. Gaskell's daughter, was executed in 1851, three years after the anonymous publication of "Mary Barton," that delightfully true picture of an English village in the early nineteenth century, was appearing in Household Words.

It was but very narrowly that London lost the privilege of claiming Elizabeth Gaskell as one of its famous daughters. A native of Chelsea, the home of poets and authors, she was sent in early infancy to Knutsford, where a member of her mother's family, the Hollands, lived. Bred in the north, she wrote of the north, of its country people in Cranford and of the life of its cities in "Mary Barton."

At the same time in areas which were already being worked operations would be restricted to the more accessible seams of high quality, and in such cases the loss of reserves would be more serious, because the mining of the better seams would result in the development of conditions which would place forever beyond reach those associated deposits that might otherwise be worth working.

It might be well for every one to remember that each item of expense added to the development of a coalfield was in effect a curtailment of the time during which the world would enjoy the pleasures of the coal industry. Each strike and each government restriction might result in cutting out millions of tons from their available reserves of a mineral fuel.

It was something very satisfactory in the fact that a man of the highest type of genius, the type of man who understands that literature is a reflection of humanity and whose first concern is not that of letters and books, but living people in the living world around, such a man, such a type of genius, should join the Socialist movement.

M. France is reply said that, introduced by the Moliere of England, he feared for a moment lest he should be given the appearance of a Sganarelle, an Orgon or a Tartuffe. Mr. Shaw's kindness, however, had prevailed on his genius and had inspired him with the flattering portrait he had drawn of him. "I will tell you," M. France said during the course of his speech, "why I am a Socialist. Because Socialism is justice and it is true and will emerge from the wage system just as inevitably as the wage system arose from serfdom.

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"I am a Socialist for still another reason. I am a more intimate reason. I am a Socialist out of pleasure. Because as a Socialist one is abused by the foolish, the cowardly and the ignorant. Finally, I am a Socialist because in these days you must be either for or against Socialism."

Turning to the subject of Socialism on the continent, Anatole France said that "it must not be imagined that when a struggle is carried on against this or that group of men, that the fight is a fight against persons; it is a fight for an idea. It is quite generally believed in England that the sole concern of the political party which introduced the Three Years Service bill in France was the political safety of the country.

"We know well that the return to three years' military service has been caused in France by social considerations much more than by ideas of defense against other nations. It is directed against the French proletariat just as much as against possible invaders. If reactionary ministers had had any real concern for the safety of the country, they would have had recourse, not to a return to professional armies, the inadequacy of which was well known, but

BRITISH WOMEN LAWYERS REFUSED PRACTISE RIGHTS

Precedent of 300 Years Held to Be Good by Lord Justice Swinfen Eady and Phillimore and Appeal From Chancery Division Is Sustained

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—A case of great interest to all supporters of the women's movement is that of Miss Bebb against the Law Society, arising out of the refusal by that society to admit four women in December last to the preliminary examination held by the society under the Solicitors' acts, for the sole reason that they were women.

Writs against the Law Society were consequently issued by the women, three of which were held over while the fourth was taken as a test action in order to obtain an authoritative declaration of the law on the matter. In the chancery division, where the case was pleaded by Mr. Buckmaster, Mr. Justice Joyce decided against the application.

Not satisfied with the decision the plaintiffs brought the appeal, which has since been heard. Lord Robert Cecil, who supported the appeal, submitted that unmarried women have the same legal rights as men, that in common law there is nothing to show that a woman should not practise as a solicitor, and that an unbiased construction of the statutes favors their right to admittance.

Sir Robert Finlay in opening the case for the Law Society based his contention on the fact that during the centuries, ever since professional attorneys were first mentioned, no woman solicitor was ever heard of. In giving judgment the master of the rolls said that all the court had to decide was whether at the time of the passing of the act of 1843 a woman was under a disability to become an attorney or solicitor.

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As to the capacity of women to fill the position of attorney he did not think that that was a matter for the court to decide upon. Their duty was to consider what the law was, and not to legislate upon the matter. Lord Justice Swinfen Eady and Lord Justice Phillimore concurred and the appeal was dismissed.

Of importance to the women's cause, showing of the division of opinion which exists in Liberal ranks on the subject of the government's policy toward

woman suffrage, is the action of Mr. Barton, senior member for Oldham, in severing his connection with the Oldham Liberal Association on account of the refusal made to his request for admittance of 15 prominent women Liberals at a meeting held by Mr. Ashton in the town.

Mr. Barton, in a letter to the Manchester Guardian, has stated that the real question at issue is the position of women in politics. "Now that home rule is a settled issue," he stated, "I regard women's suffrage as the greatest thing in politics and as being in the direct line of Liberal evolution and the economic deliverance of the wage-earner—of this there can be no better proof than the fact that the opposition to this cause is forcing the Liberal party into courses opposed to the whole spirit of Liberalism."

Mr. Barton has declared, in answer to a question, that his rupture with the Oldham association would involve a by-election since he did not intend returning to Parliament as member for his old constituency.

PRESIDENTS FOR THE AUSTRALIAN MEETING NAMED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—For the Australian meeting of the British Association in August, 1914, under the presidency of Prof. W. Bateson, F. R. S., the following presidents of sections have been appointed:

Mathematics and Physics—Prof. F. T. Trouton, F. R. S.

Chemistry—Prof. W. J. Pope, F. R. S.

Geology—Sir T. H. Holland, K. C. I. E., F. R. S.

Zoology—Prof. A. Dendy, F. R. S.

Geography—Sir C. F. Lucas, K. C. M. G.

Economics—Prof. E. C. Gomber.

Engineering—Prof. E. G. Coker.

Physiology—Prof. C. J. Martin, F. R. S.

Anthropology—Sir Edward Everard im Thurn, K. C. M. G.

Botany—Prof. F. O. Bower, F. R. S.

Educational Science—Prof. J. Perry, F. R. S.

COTTON INDUSTRY EXPANDING

Editorial Comparison Shows That It Changes Methods But Not Place

In recent bulletins of the national government, which the Monitor has given in substance, there is material for interesting comparisons between the past and the present in the cotton manufacturing business, particularly as to the changes that come, or to speak more closely, do not come in the distribution of the factories. Apprehension was strong in New England 20 years ago that the southern states were about to take away the northern pre-eminence in manufacture of cotton. Nearness to the cotton fields, cheapness of labor, freedom from restriction on hours and on the youth of the employees were logical grounds for the assumption that presently the spindles would be removed from the old homes of the industry and be set up under favoring conditions. As the Monitor has pointed out in a recent discussion of the bulletin on the relative number of spindles, New England has not lost, has indeed made steady and great gains, while the southern development has been additional rather than displacing in its effect. Now comes the further evidence of the figures on the weight of cotton consumed and New England leads as she has always led.

As a gauge of the extent or value to the community of the cotton manufacturers the amount of raw cotton absorbed is not final nor even graphic. Steel put into rails outweighs steel put into pocket knives without giving nearly the same employment to men or of capital in the process. The absorption of cotton to produce a bolt of drill is much in excess of what is required for a web of fine muslin, but the contribution of the two to the value of the mill's output is widely different and the difference lies largely in the labor cost. The value of the output of cotton goods is the better index of the relative importance of the industry in the regions compared. The difference in the two tests is shown in the fact that Rhode Island stands fourth in the number of spindles but drops to seventh place in the amount of raw cotton consumed.

Even by the less favorable test of the weight of raw cotton used, New England retains her preminence in the industry and to an extent that shows the lack of reason in the fear of a few years ago. Rhode Island's assignment to the fourth place in count of spindles is not significant of any decline in the industry in its earliest ground. North Carolina and South Carolina creep in between her and Massachusetts in rank and in the order of states according to consumption of cotton three others pass her. But the limitations are those of space and not of activity in the business. Rhode Island lacks room for the industry, in the sense that she is hardly larger than single

VERMONT'S DAIRY AND SUGAR INTERESTS CONVENE TUESDAY

RUTLAND, Vt.—Farmers, dairymen, creamery men and maple sugar makers are to gather here Tuesday for a three-day meeting. A. A. Carleton of West Newbury, president of the Vermont Maple Sugar Makers Association, which is holding its twenty-first annual conference will preside at the opening Tuesday meeting; the forty-fourth annual meeting of the Vermont Dairymen's Association is to be held in conjunction with the other organization. Congressman Frank L. Greene of St. Albans is to be toastmaster at the dinner Thursday night.

The probable effect of the new tariff on the maple sugar industry of Vermont is the subject of the discussion at the opening session Tuesday afternoon in the new Shriner building. Victor L. Spear of Randolph is the chief speaker. Elbert S. Brigham of St. Albans, Vt., commissioner of agriculture, is to open the session Tuesday night with a talk on the possibilities of the label of the Vermont Sugar Makers Association. Austin F. Hawes of Burlington, state forester, will speak on the sugar maple tree in Vermont. The greater possibilities for the Vermont sugar maker and possible means of advancing quality and price are to be taken up by James P. Taylor of Burlington, secretary of the Greater Vermont Association.

The business meeting Wednesday morning will be held in the parlors of the Berwick hotel. H. C. Brisbin, mayor of Rutland, will welcome the members of the two associations and the response will be made by J. B. Cordon of Pittsford. The report of the secretary and treasurer will follow.

H. W. Larson of the dairy division bureau of animal industry of the United States department of agriculture will speak on whether the creameries of Vermont are getting the surplus they should. W. E. Ayres, St. Albans, state creamery inspector will talk on Vermont creameries.

Thomas Bradlee of Burlington, director of the extension service of the University of Vermont will tell at the Wednesday afternoon session what the department is doing with the money appropriated to it. Prof. A. A. Borland of the university will describe the best balanced ration for a dairy cow and Prof. J. L. Hills, dean of the university will speak of the New England Federation for Rural Progress. Prof. Cyril G. Hopkins of the Illinois Agricultural College of Urbana, Ill., will give the principal address of the Wednesday night meeting followed by motion pictures furnished by the federal government.

The State Cow Test Association will hold its session Thursday morning. T. G. Bronson of East Hardwick, president of the organization, will open the meeting with an address. Prof. Hugh Van Wert of Waterloo, Ia., will speak on the value of keeping records, and Commiss-

sioner Brigham will talk on the farm labor problem in Vermont.

Professor Hopkins will give a talk Thursday afternoon and Professor Van Wert will direct a cow demonstration. Officers will be elected.

The woman's auxiliary will hold its business meeting at the Berwick on Wednesday afternoon and a meeting in the Shriner building Thursday afternoon.

MORE CITIES NOW SECURE DATES FOR HEARING ON BANKS

WASHINGTON—In preparation for hearing the pleas of half a dozen eastern cities which desire federal reserve banks, the reserve bank organization committee announces that the claims of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh will be heard at the treasury department Jan. 16. The claims of Washington, Baltimore, Richmond and Wheeling, W. Va., will be heard some time between Jan. 12 and 16 or on the 17th.

Among the applications for membership in the reserve system Friday were two from New York national banks.

As a result of his trip to New England Senator Weeks returned to Washington Friday much more confident than he had been that business conditions are picking up.

"The putting into effect of the currency bill will have a beneficial effect on business," the senator said. "The period of uncertainty seems to be passing and there are evidences of elation instead of depression."

SOCIETY QUALIFIES FOR MORGAN FUND

NEW YORK—Officers of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, 226 West Fifty-eighth street, have announced the success of a campaign made during December to raise \$43,000, the balance necessary to make \$55,000, the amount specified by the late J. Pierpont Morgan as necessary to be raised before the society should become entitled to an additional \$10,000 from his estate.

EMPLOYEES MUST PAY FARE

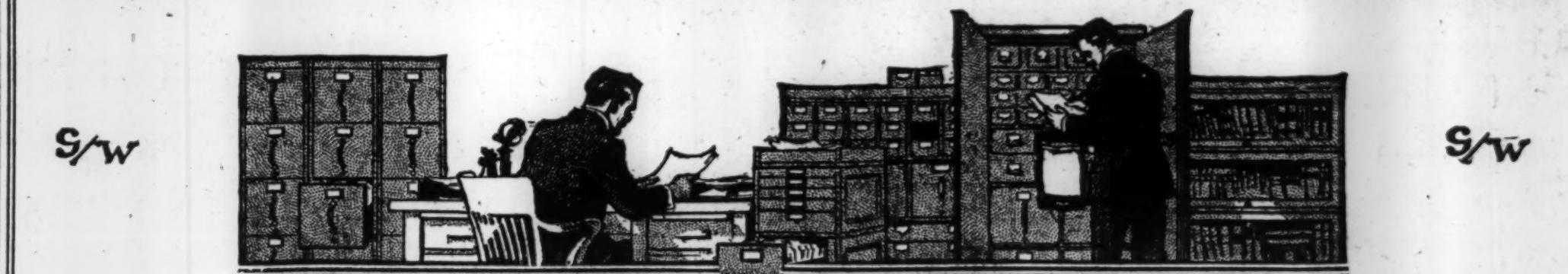
CHICAGO—With the organization at Springfield Friday of the new state public utilities commission free rides for all steam, elevated, and surface lines employees ended with the commission's sanction.

GIRLS BAN CERTAIN PLAYS

WASHINGTON—The young women

students of Trinity College here are to ban certain plays. Their action is the first move of a campaign of the women

of Washington.



The Globe-Wernicke Business Show

Begins Monday at Our Store, 91 Federal Street

It explains GLOBE-WERNICKE DEVICES—the High Road to Business Efficiency. Business — Your Business — is changing — becoming more *Exacting* every day. "Clear your desks for action"—keep things up-to-the-minute.

Investigate GLOBE-WERNICKE METHODS. Let us demonstrate facts to you.

Interesting Sidelights at the Show, Complete Working Exhibits On:

Burroughs Adding Machines—Thomas A. Edison Dictating Machines—Royal Typewriter—Elliott-Fisher Bookkeeping Machine—Hammond Typewriter—Addressograph—Peerless Check Writer and Other Modern Office Equipment

THIS IS A TELLING EVENT, NOT A SELLING EVENT—YOU ARE UNDER NO OBLIGATIONS TO BUY

January 5th to January 10th, 8.30 A. M. to 5.30 P. M.

The Globe-Wernicke Co.

CLEVELAND FOUNDS TRUST FOR HANDLING COMMUNITY GIFTS

CLEVELAND, O.—Establishment of a community trust to be known as the Cleveland Foundation to administer the reversion of leftover wealth is progressing. The main plan was ratified Friday by the directors of the Cleveland Trust Company, after they had been approved by Mayor Newton D. Baker, Attorney Virgil P. Kline, James R. Garfield and other prominent officials and business men.

The plan is originated by President F. H. Goff of the Cleveland Trust Company. Mr. Goff estimates that under the arrangement there would be avail-

able \$50,000,000 to \$100,000,000 for public improvements, educational enterprises, scientific research and charitable work in 25 years.

The foundation would be in the hands of the trust company as trustee, but would be controlled by a board of five, in the choice of which the mayor and judges would have a voice. Men of means wishing to leave money to worthy causes could donate to the foundation with assurance that their wishes would be carried out, it is pointed out, and in a way to do the most good to the people of the city.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Army Orders

WASHINGTON—Maj. A. W. Chase, coast artillery, from Ft. Winfield Scott to Ft. Miley, Cal.

First Lieut. E. B. Smalley, twenty-sixth infantry, to Ft. Slocum, N. Y., Feb. 11, for general recruiting service, relieving First Lieut. D. C. Cabbison, field artillery.

First Lieut. B. M. Bailey, fifth field artillery, detached.

Second Lieut. L. D. Baker, infantry, to Ft. Wayne, Mich., for temporary duty, thence to Texas City.

Orders Dec. 20 as to Maj. J. J. Morrow, chief engineer, revoked.

Orders Dec. 24 as to Maj. E. M. Lewis, tenth infantry, revoked.

Orders Oct. 28 as to Capt. James Totten, coast artillery corps, revoked.

Second Lieut. E. W. Austin, Philippine scouts, to Manila about Feb. 5.

Navy Orders

Chief Machinist C. G. Nelson, detached the Rhode Island to naval hospital, New York, N. Y.

Chief Carpenter Frank Johnson, detached Union Iron Works, San Francisco, Calif., to the California.

Marine Corps Orders

Col. C. A. Doyen, Maj. H. C. Reisinger, A. P. M., and Capt. Bennett Puryear, Jr., A. Q. M., detached the Philippines to United States.

Capt. A. B. Owens, to Marine barracks, Mare Island, when discharged from hospital.

First Lieut. E. A. Perkins, detached Philippines to Guam.

First Lieut. D. M. Randall, detached marine detachment, American legation, Peking, to United States.

Second Lieut. H. W. Weitzel, detached Philippines to marine detachment, American legation, Peking.

Second Lieut. F. T. Evans, detached marine barracks, Honolulu; to Guam.

Paymaster Clerk R. B. Price, detached Philippines to United States.

Movements of Vessels

The Mayrant and Uncas arrived at the New York navy yard.

The Raleigh, Justin and Annapolis arrived at Mazatlan.

The Chester arrived at Ship island, Miss.

The Wheeling, from Tampico to New Orleans.

The Brutus arrived at Portsmouth, N. H.

The Caesar arrived at Pensacola.

The Dolphin arrived at Veracruz.

The Cassin, Cummings and Duncan arrived at Key West.

The Lebanon arrived at Guantanamo.

The Petrel, from Guantanamo to Santo Domingo City.

The Callao, from Hongkong to West River.

The Connecticut and Kansas arrived at Tampico.

REPUBLICANS IN R. I. ASSEMBLY NAME LEADERS

Frank F. Davis Nominated Speaker of House and P. H. Wilbour President of Senate

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—In Republican caucuses yesterday Assemblyman Frank F. Davis of Gloucester was unanimously nominated for speaker of the House and Senator Philip H. Wilbour of Little Compton for president of the Senate.

Fourteen Republican members of the House remained away from the House caucus, although one or two of them visited the State House while the meeting was in progress. There were 41 representatives and 21 senators at the gathering.

The Senate added two members to its caucus committee and reelected all the former members, and in the House one change was made by substituting Albert H. Langworthy of Westerly for George C. Cranston of North Kingstown, who resigned from the committee and by adding two new men.

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MEXICAN POLICY UNCHANGED BY LIND MEETING

(Continued from page one)

throughout all Mexico is near a crisis. The President denied that there was any special reason for bringing Mr. Lind here at this time. There had been no alarming advices, he stated, no new questions had been brought up. There was, however, a mutual desire on the part of both for a conversation. This had taken place and both were now satisfied. There was a better common understanding about everything.

The entire field of conditions in Mexico was thoroughly covered.

The President said nothing specific was discussed on the question of lifting the embargo on arms and recognizing the belligerent rights of the constitutionalists. He admitted that the matter was considered as an abstract proposition.

Mr. Lind will not go to Mexico City on his return but will remain in Veracruz and be in constant touch with the department by cable.

Immediately after the interview the President reentered his car and motored over to East Gulfport for a game of golf. The President returned from the visit to the Chester at 2 o'clock a. m. today. It was dark Friday when he reached the scot cruiser. The sun had just disappeared behind the waters of the gulf. John Lind was standing at the gangway. He wore a light colored suit and a great Panama hat, ready to board a cutter and proceed to the Winona. But the President would not have it.

Disregarding the advice of his followers, he directed Captain Landrey of the cutter to bring the Chester that he was coming aboard. The cruiser's big launch warmly by the hand, was escorted to the captain's quarters. There the conference was held.

Not until nearly 10 o'clock did the President leave the Chester and start back for Gulfport, 15 miles away. A special trolley car was waiting for him at the end of the dock. It took him down to where an automobile was waiting, and this, in turn, hurried him off to the cottage.

The President was up early today and took Norman and John Lind, Jr., from Pass Christian to Gulfport in his automobile. A cutter from the Winona was waiting the two Lind boys, and the President issued instructions that they should have a good visit with their father aboard the Chester, before the special envoy returns to Veracruz late today.

ANTI-SUFFRAGISTS TO HEAR OF WORK



(Photo by Edmonston, Washington, D. C.)

MRS. A. J. GEORGE

Anti-suffrage committees from Bristol county centers will meet with Mrs. Herbert E. Cushman, chairman of the New Bedford committee Tuesday afternoon. One of the speakers will be Mrs. A. J. George of Brookline, field secretary of the Massachusetts Association Opposed to the Further Extension of Woman Suffrage. Mrs. George also speaks in Morristown, N. J., Jan. 7, and Aeolian Hall, New York, Jan. 8.

SACRAMENTO HAS STREET RECORD

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—That Sacramento is one of the most modern cities in the United States in point of street improvement is shown in a report to Commissioner M. J. Burke from Superintendent of Streets Wrightson. Mr. Wrightson has figured out that in the old city limits, 79 per cent of the 95 miles of streets are highly improved, says the Union. Of the 191 miles of streets in the entire city, 44 per cent are highly improved.

Mr. Burke hopes to improve the city streets to the extent of \$2,361,000 in 1914. It is pointed out in the report that Sacramento had obtained street improvement at a cost much less than any city in the West.

WAKEFIELD TO HAVE \$75,000 PARKWAY AT QUANNAPOWITT

Boulevard Will Extend Five Miles Around the Lake at North End, Forming Direct Communication by Trolley or Auto With Metropolitan Boston

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—The metropolitan park commission is planning to lay out a parkway at the north end of Lake Quannapowitt in this town, to cost \$75,000 or more. Of this sum \$50,000 has already been appropriated by the state, together with a substantial sum by the town of Wakefield for the purpose of acquiring necessary land.

The boulevard will extend from Main street on the east to North avenue on the west, form a continuous highway around the lake for a distance of about five miles and afford direct communication either by auto or trolley with metropolitan Boston and the territory to the northward.

Main street, just north of Wakefield square, skirts the east shore of the lake from end to end for over a mile. A narrow strip of land between the street and shore is already owned and developed as a part of the extensive municipal park system which fronts on the lake's south shore. North avenue on the west side is nearly always in sight of the water, while Church street on the south affords a commanding view of the entire panorama. The new boulevard at the north will be the connecting link.

Several citizens have given outright their holdings at the north end, while others have relinquished claim for a

nominal sum. But a small part of the land is developed; in fact, it is largely of a marshy character, and the reclamation feature will be important.

Until recently there has been one obstacle in the form of an extensive grove and picnic-ground ownership, but the committee representing the town believes that title to this can now be effected without much delay and that the work will begin as soon as conditions are favorable, early in the coming year.

When the boulevard and parkway is completed, the motorist may approach Wakefield from Malden and Melrose, drive up Main street (along Lakeside, as it is locally known), cross onto the boulevard, turn southward again on

North avenue and, by way of a short detour to the west through Stoneham, reach the Middlesex Fells reservation within 15 minutes after leaving Wakefield. Almost the same opportunities will be afforded the person who depends on the trolley car for his sightseeing. The Reading-Wakefield line, via Lakeside, will take him to the easterly connecting point of the boulevard and Main street, for a 10-cent fare from the elevated system, and, after walking over the boulevard to the North avenue line, he will be able to reach the Fells Reservation almost as quickly via the Wakefield-Stoneham ear line.

FEDERAL INVESTIGATION OF C. H. MOYER CASE IS ORDERED

WASHINGTON—The department of justice has ordered an investigation of the alleged deportation of Charles H. Moyer, president of the Western Federation of Miners, from the Calumet copper mining district.

In pursuance of this decision the department telephoned Edward J. Bowman, assistant to the district attorney at Grand Rapids, Mich., to make a thorough inquiry and to report his findings to Washington. Mr. Bowman probably will be named acting district attorney by United States District Judge C. W. Sessions to fill the place temporarily made vacant by the removal of Fred C. Wetmore.

Action by the department was urged in representations made soon after the incident and followed up for several days by Senator Martine of New Jersey, who says that there was forcible abduction of Moyer.

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SOUTH END TO HAVE SERIES OF VARIED SUNDAY CONCERTS

People of the South End are being notified of another series of low-priced Sunday afternoon concerts to be given at Parker Memorial, 53 Berkeley street, for eight weeks beginning on Jan. 11. Since well known singers and other musicians in Boston have promised to take part it is expected that this year's series will be fully as well patronized as those of previous seasons.

Arrangements have been worked out by Ordway Tead of South End house, who has made it a point to secure such

artists as will provide programs of more than ordinary worth, inasmuch as the main object is to cultivate musical appreciation. The concerts will begin at 4 o'clock.

ELBRIDGE TORREY PASSES AWAY

Elbridge Torrey, former president of the Torrey, Bright & Cope Company of Boston and prominent through his connection with missionary and educational work, has passed away at his home in Dorchester.

SIEGEL STORE CREDITORS HAVE A COMMITTEE

Members Will Meet This Afternoon When Letter Will Be Issued to Those Having Liens

Five members were appointed to comprise creditors' committee for the Henry Siegel Company store in Boston at a meeting held this morning at 77 Summer street, under the direction of Frank Hatch, vice-president of the adjustment bureau of the Boston Credit Men's Association, who was elected chairman to appoint the committee at a meeting yesterday. The committee includes H. H. Humphrey, of the Brown Durrell Company, chairman; George M. Cos of the Washburn Crosby Company; Charles J. Corwin of the Batchelder & Snyder Company; J. W. Frederick of J. W. Frederick & Co., and Herman Sesser, president of the Skirt, Waist and Dress Manufacturers Association. This committee holds a meeting this afternoon at 2 o'clock and it is expected that a letter will be issued to all Boston creditors who have filed their claims with the Boston Credit Men's Association stating plans for future action.

COUNCIL ASKED TO NAME ADVISERS

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—That the mayor should be authorized by the council to appoint a harbor board, which would be advisory to the council in questions of improving the tidelands and harbor front, is the contention of the Wide-awake Club. By resolution the club has requested the council to adopt its plan.

FRUIT WRAPPERS WEIGH 900 TONS
LOS ANGELES—Sixty carloads of paper wrappers, weighing 1,800,000 pounds, are on their way to southern California for use of citrus growers in wrapping oranges, says the Tribune.

MILITIAMAN TO LECTURE
Members of the B. Y. M. C. U. will be entertained Tuesday night after the regular class drill by Capt. Frederick G. Bauer, eighth infantry, M. V. M., with an illustrated lecture.

WORCESTER FILES PARK ESTIMATES
WORCESTER, Mass.—Parks commissioners in their annual financial estimates of requirements for the department the coming year say they will need \$52,562.93.

City Forester Harold J. Neale says that he will require \$21,100.70 for moth and beetle fund for 1914, \$3000 more than last year.

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FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

PATH SHOULD LEAD SOMEWHERE *Making of garden borders and walks*

Two of the most important elements in the make-up of a garden are the borders and the paths. A maximum width of six feet is not too great for the principal border, the interior margins of which (that is those opposite the boundary line) should be varied from maximum to a minimum of perhaps three feet or even less in gentle curves so as to make alternate bays and promontories on the ground.

If the main path must be placed beside the boundary border, the varying of the line may not be as feasible as where it is absent. In such case, the border will almost necessarily have a straight edge; that is, one parallel with the edge of the path. On the opposite side of the path, either the lawn may start or there may be a supplementary border. This second border should differ from the first in that it should contain only shallow-rooted plants; preferably annuals which do not grow very tall, the main border being planted principally with shrubs and hardy perennials. This second border may be as narrow as three feet. In general it may be said that it is not as desirable as greenward.

By no means is it necessary that borders should be reached or bounded by paths. They look best when bounded by grass. The cases cited above are characteristic of places where a path must be placed in order to serve some definite end, such as reaching the house or the back premises. A pleasing variety of effect can be gained by introducing a border between grass and the boundary fence, preferably at the side of the garden opposite to the main wall. Such borders, however, should, wherever possible, be placed in the full sun. They should always be the dominant factor in the design, at least so far as their section of the garden is concerned, for literally, they should constitute the garden itself.

The further elaboration of the garden plan must be determined by the fancy of the gardener and the environmental factors. Often the border may be bent around so as to form even a right angle with the outside boundary, thus dividing the ground into front and rear premises. In such cases the border itself may be as wide as 10 feet and contain tall shrubs or even trees, so as to form a screen which will hide one section of the garden from the other. On the side more exposed to view, the planting may consist of low growing, medium-sized and tall hardy perennials, as well as shrubs.

Where plants are used in gardens of considerable length, it may be advisable to divert them so that they will not extend in one direct line from end to end of the property. How best to do this without sacrificing flowers will depend largely upon the nature of the ground. One expedient is to make the path expand into a square, in the center of which may be placed a small bed or some other device which may appear as an excuse for changing the position of the path. The path itself should enter this square at one corner and leave it by the opposite corner, without altering its direction.

The principal objection to such a bed is that it may demand special attention in the way of work. For this reason a clump of shrubbery or a particularly fine specimen shrub may be a better device.

While the principal borders should usurp the best positions in the garden, there is no reason why borders should not be made in shady places. These are very convenient and often beautiful. Where the southern boundary consists of a high board fence or a wall which casts a heavy shade on its northern side, such a border can be made to contain rhododendron, azalea, mahonia and many species of ferns, lily-of-the-valley, Solomon's seal and countless wild flowers. The same remark applies to other shaded positions on the ground.

Paths should always exist for their utility. They may, however, link other parts or elements of the garden together. Always the path should extend a definite

PRACTICAL GOWN MAY BE SMART

Good lines and a simple accessory give style

Because a dress is made for practical use is no reason why it should not be pretty and modern. There is sometimes a tendency to make the dress that is intended for practical wear plain and unattractive, when a touch here and there or a little dash of style would take but little more time and would give the dress an air of attractiveness that would permit of its being worn many times where it could not be otherwise. It is an item of economy to make the dress which is intended for real usefulness as attractive a way as possible, for, if the lines are good and some pretty little touches are given, it may frequently be worn to church on a stormy day or to other places when a dainty gown is not required, and in this way a saving of the more expensive dresses.

The busy housewife, to whom every moment is valuable, may feel that she cannot spend the extra time which she thinks is requisite for making the dress pretty, but it really requires but very little time to make a dainty collar, a stylish girdle or other accessory which will give a certain air of style that the plain dress could never have. A girdle draped about the hips or waist in a bewitching manner requires but little time and the cost is small if it has to be purchased, for it is not necessary to use an expensive silk or satin; a comparatively cheap quality will

Fall Styles in Clothes

For Men, Women, Boys and Girls.

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Stein-Bloch Clothes for Men Stratford System Clothes for Young Men

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We specialize on Infants' Apparel. Much of it is hand-made—exclusively for us. Layettes at a wide range of prices, including every article the baby needs.

SLIPS, fancy or plain—SKIRTS, muslin or flannelette—DRESSES—CAPS—COATS

PINTRAY PRETTY WHEN FRAMED

You have seen, of course, the framed trays which are very like a picture frame with a piece of embroidery or tapestry or cretonne where the picture would be if the frame were being used for its original purpose. The pintray frame should be round or oblong, not over six inches long and four wide. The frame should have smooth sides or should slope back in rounded fashion so that it virtually has no sides, for these, of course, will be prominent when the frame is laid on the dressing table, says the Philadelphia North American. In the frame and covered with glass, the same as one would frame a picture or the tapestry in the serving tray, is a piece of silk, cretonne, tapestry, embroidery or whatever one wishes. It might be well to have the frame in white, gilt or the color of the wood used in the room. No handles are put upon the framed pintray, but this is virtually the only way in which it differs from the teatray except in size. Felt is pasted upon the bottom to keep it from scratching the dressing table.

HAVE THEM HANDY

One arrangement of the kitchen is to have pots, pans, skillets and so on hung above or near the stove, says the Chicago Tribune. A box of seasoning should also have a place near the stove. The cake, bread and muffin utensils should all be about the table where this work is done. Spoons, paring knives, can openers, long forks, etc., should each be in their respective place, which is where they will save the most steps.

HANDSOME PEAU DE PECHE SUIT

Gray, with a waistcoat of a fancy silk



WORTH KNOWING

The kitchen will take on a new atmosphere of cheer, if it is given a blue and white tile pattern paper and blue oilcloth for floor and table.

On the emergency shelf there should be some canned milk with the cans of vegetables and fruit, as there may come a time when oysters will have to be cooked at night or something else cooked for which there is not cream or milk enough.

A woman who likes nice things always makes her own lavender water. She takes a bottle of white vinegar and into it puts a handful of lavender flowers. It is allowed to stand five days in a warm place and when strained is ready for use.

Handkerchiefs or other articles of wear that have ink spots on them may be washed better if the spot is smeared with mutton tallow before sending it to the laundry.

Kerosene and coal ashes are said to make a good polisher for zinc after it has been thoroughly washed with water and soap.—Denver Times.

NAMES OF FABRICS

Among the fabrics which one sees often this season is armure. This is a weave with a fine pebbled surface.

Bayadere is another familiar term. Any fabric in which the stripes, whether they are printed or woven, run from selvedge to selvedge instead of parallel with the selvedge is termed bayadere.

Boucle is a material which has knots, loops or cords on the surface, like astrakhan cloth.

Broche is a French term, which, being translated, means brocade. It applies to fabrics which have more or less elaborate figures woven on the surface.

Kersey and coal ashes are said to

No one of the suiting materials is handsomer than peau de pêche. It is particularly desirable for this season because it will be just as good for between seasons as for immediate wear. This costume shows it in gray with cuffs of ribbed silk and waistcoat of a fancy silk in which are to be found bits of bright orange. Yellow on gray is always beautiful and both are in the height of style. The skirt is draped most becomingly.

The cutaway coat takes the smartest possible lines. The plenum is joined just a trifle above the waist line to give the idea of the empire effect.

There are numberless suiting materials that can be used in this way. Silk and wool moire is one that is light and is always handsome. Wool velvets and duvetins are beautiful made up into coat suits and women who are thinking of lighter weight fabrics for the midwinter trip will like the peau de souris, silk and wool sponge or, for a more durable costume, a fine quality of serge.

A coat of plain material and skirt of plaid is smart and this suit lends itself to that idea of fashion singularly well.

A handsome costume seen recently showed threads of maroon in the plaid and the coat was of plain maroon with a waistcoat of velvet.

For the medium size, the coat will require 4½ yards of material 27, 2½ yards 44 inches wide, with ¾ yard 27 for the vest, ¼ yard 21 for the cuffs; the skirt 5½ yards 27, 2½ yards 44 inches wide. The width of the skirt at the lower edge is 1 yard and 24 inches.

The pattern of the coat (7951) is cut in sizes from 34 to 42 inches bust measure; of the skirt (7977) from 22 to 32 waist. They can be bought at any May Manton agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

TRIED RECIPES

RICH OYSTER PIE

The following is an old recipe and intended for a large family, where either money or butter or both were much in evidence. It will be good to use a smaller amount of butter and mix with lard in preponderance.

Also a good baking powder biscuit dough will be very good, indeed, with no effort at ornamentation.

The bread crusts, on being taken out of the baked crusts, be still further dried and used as rusks.

Make a paste, in the proportion of a pound and a half of fresh butter to two pounds of sifted flour. Roll it out rather thick into two sheets. Butter a deep dish and line the bottom and sides of it with paste. Fill it up with crusts of bread for the purpose of supporting the lid while it is baking, as the oysters will be too much done if they are cooked in the pie. Cover it with the other sheet of paste, having first buttered the flat rim of the dish. Notch the edges of the pie handsomely or ornament them with leaves of paste, which you may form with tin cutters made for the purpose. Make a little slit in the middle of the lid and stick firmly into it a paste tulip or other flower. Put the dish into a moderate oven and while the paste is baking prepare the oysters, which should be large and fresh. Put them into a stewpan with half their liquor thickened with yolk of egg boiled hard and grated, enriched with pieces of butter rolled in bread crumbs, and seasoned with mace and nutmeg. Stew the oysters five minutes. When the paste is baked carefully take off the lid, remove the pieces of bread and put in the oysters and gravy. Replace the lid and send the pie to table warm.

RIVOLE SOUP

One egg, four cooking spoons flour, pinch of salt. Break the egg into a pan, stir a few times with a fork just to mix the yolk and white. Sift the flour and salt into the egg and keep stirring and mixing with the fork until it forms small crumbs. Sprinkle this lightly into good chicken stock that is boiling hard. Season to taste, add a little parsley, if desired. If too thick add a little hot milk or water.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

FRUIT COOKIES

Cream together a cupful of butter with three quarters of a cupful of light brown sugar (butter 9 cents, sugar 3 cents), then beat in, one at a time, three eggs (12 cents); half a teaspoonful each of ground cinnamon, nutmeg and allspice (2 cents); one scant teaspoonful of baking powder (1 cent), a small cupful of chopped, seeded raisins (6 cents), and sufficient sifted flour to form a dough that can be handled (4 cents). Using as little flour as possible, roll out the pastry board into a thin sheet and stamp with a fancy cutter into stars. Lay on a greased baking sheet and bake in a quick oven until crisp and brown.—New York Tribune.

SCRIM BUREAU SET

To make a bureau set of scrim, cut the scarf the exact dimensions of the bureau top, allowing material for an inch-wide hem to form a hemstitched border. At both ends work a border in a conventional flower design combining punched and darned work.

The oblong pincushion can be embroidered to correspond with the scarf. Scallop the edges with rather wide scallops, using a coarse twisted thread to buttonhole stitch them. Cover and over this place the pincushion.—Denver Times.

Bullock's Los Angeles

- To Build a Business that will never know Completion but that will advance continually to meet advancing conditions.
- To Develop stocks and service to a notable degree.
- To create a Personality that will be known for its strength and friendliness.
- To arrange and co-ordinate activities to the end of winning Confidence by merititng it.
- To strive always to secure the Satisfaction of every Customer."

This is the Aim of Bullock's that is being impressed more and more indelibly as the days go by upon the character of the Business itself. That is being expressed more and more effectively as the store grows greater in strength and understanding.

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Of practical value to every household, showing the result of system in housekeeping. It is full of helpful ideas gleaned during 25 years of everyday house management.

One of Numerous Testimonials Concerning "The Law of a Household".

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With its wise and helpful ideas, and with the fact that it is written especially for the home with many servants, "The Law of a Household" was just as helpful for the home of a few servants, or even the home where only one is employed. As I thought it at the first reading, is correct. This is the day of efficiency in all walks of life, and such help as "The Law of a Household" gives to housekeepers makes the difference between less efficiency and more, and can hardly be systematized at the foundation of efficiency and good housekeeping. There is none so small that it should not have laws for its guidance. Enforcement of laws makes for efficiency, and efficiency is the secret of success. When you wish it done, know when you wish it done, and see that it is done.

To complete the business-like side of your book on household management. Even in a comparatively small house one can and should apply the same systematic management as in your larger house. Housekeeping is a business, and an important one if properly conducted. Your book should be of very great assistance to housekeepers, and I am glad you have published it.—New England Housekeeper.

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MORGAN ACTION IN QUITTING MANY DIRECTORATES HELD AS MOVE ON INTERLOCKING SYSTEM

NEW YORK—Resignation of members of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. from directorates of more than a score of railroad and industrial corporations, including the New York Central and the New York, New Haven & Hartford, has been followed by the statement of George F. Baker, an almost equally dominant figure in American finance, that he will soon take similar action.

Both Washington and Wall street see the Morgan move and Mr. Baker's forecast as the beginning of the end of the interlocking directorate system which was investigated by the Pujo so-called money trust committee.

It is not believed, however, that any action taken by those who hold such directorships will prevent whatever course Congress may take as the result of the report of this committee. This report held that the Morgans filled 63 directorates in 39 corporations having total resources of \$10,036,000,000. Mr. Baker's connection with a large number of corporations was also considered.

One of the chief features of the forthcoming antitrust legislation, and one favored by President Wilson, is expected to be directed against interlocking directorates.

The New York Stock Exchange today failed to show great interest in or attach great importance to the announcement of the withdrawals. At the Morgan offices it was stated there was nothing to add to the formal statement issued yesterday. Trading was comparatively light on the stock exchange. There was a slight decline on the opening, but prices rallied during the second hour, when traders endeavored to cover shorts.

Mr. Morgan did not visit his office today and it being only a half session of the street, few of the powers of the financial world appeared at their offices. Thomas W. Lamont acted as spokesman for the Morgan firm.

"As Mr. Morgan stated yesterday, other withdrawals will follow," he declared. He was told that disinterested men of considerable influence had expressed the opinion that the Morgans were in reality not surrendering a great deal of power; that the step taken in response to "Public sentiment" as to directorships was not a big one.

It was pointed out Mr. Morgan retains his directorship in the Steel Trust, but withdraws from the New York, New Haven & Hartford.

"I am very glad to hear the opinion," Mr. Lamont declared, and the interview was closed.

William A. Clark, copper magnate and former United States senator from Montana, expressed the belief today that there was a growing disposition on the part of the big interests to become more conservative and that the withdrawal of the Morgan directors was indicative of this.

"Whether the withdrawal of the Morgan directors is of great moment or not," said Mr. Clark, "I believe there is an increasing disposition on the part of big interests to become more conservative and recognize the apparent sentiment of the public as regards interlocking directorates. There is also a growing disposition to learn the desires of the government in such matters and meet those desires, if possible."

The cause of the Morgan action, as announced Friday by Mr. Morgan, was the desire of the members of the firm to devote more time to their own business. Mr. Morgan also said: "An apparent change in public sentiment in regard to directorships seems now to warrant us in seeking to resign from some of these connections."

Mr. Baker's announcement of his intended action is regarded as consistent with his testimony before the Pujo committee, in which he said of the interlocking directorate system:

"It think it has gone far enough."

Mr. Baker said Friday:

"I intend to get out as director of all the companies that will let me. As a matter of fact, I have been beginning to do so for the past two years."

Part Played Is Prominent

Morgan & Co. has played a prominent part in the affairs of a number of corporations whose stock is held under trusteeships. No information has been obtained whether the firm will withdraw its members who are among the trustees of these corporations. In the list are the Southern railway, the Chicago Great Western, the International Mercantile Marine Company, the California Petroleum Company, the International Agricultural Corporation and the Loose-Wiles Biscuit Company.

The connections between Mr. Baker and the Morgan firm were generally regarded as being so close that it is believed their common decision regarding withdrawal from interlocking directorates was reached as the result of concerted action.

There was no evidence that any general agreement had been reached among the other leading financiers of Wall street. Both Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and James Speyer & Co. maintained silence.

J. P. Morgan, Sr., was a director in 59 corporations, including many of the foremost railroad and industrial companies of the country and several of the largest banking institutions, and to these directorships his son succeeded. His partners are directors in many more corporations, and the firm, for years the dominant banking institution of the United States, has been financial sponsor for a considerable number of them. In the organization of several, including the United States Steel Corporation, the International Harvester Company, J. P. Morgan & Co. took the foremost part, and it was trumpered in the reorgani-

zation of others, notably the Erie and Southern railroads.

George F. Baker is a director in more corporations than any other man in the country, numbering over 60.

May Quit More Places

While Morgan & Co. are still represented on the boards of many of the country's great corporations, Mr. Morgan's statement that "we expect from time to time to retire from other boards" was accepted as foreshadowing the ultimate withdrawal of Morgan partners from all the great outside enterprises with which they have long been connected.

Samuel Untermyer, counsel for the Pujo committee, said he regretted that the announced list of withdrawals did not "include the more important interlocking directorates in the financial district held by the firm, such as those in the First National and National City banks."

"It appears also," he said, "that whilst some of the partners resign from the board of a given company, one or more remain, which would seem to indicate that this is more in the nature of a business convenience than a surrender to public sentiment, and that nothing very substantial has been yet accomplished in the way of vindicating the principle for which the advocates of corporate reform have been contending. But the promise held out in the interview is encouraging. It will doubtless all come in time."

Mr. Vanderlip to Act

In connection with Mr. Untermyer's statement, it was proposed that the reason the Morgan partners had not withdrawn from the boards of the national banks commonly referred to as Morgan institutions was that the matter was being held in abeyance pending the interpretation of the new banking and currency law. What was interpreted as a sign of willingness on Mr. Baker's part to give up such connections was the recent sale by the First Securities Company, controlled by First National Bank interests, of a large block of stock in the Chase National Bank, one of the largest financial institutions in New York.

Frank A. Vanderlip, head of the National City Bank, said some time ago that he hoped to retire from directorships of outside corporations as soon as possible and devote himself to the banking business exclusively. Still another indication of the course of events in Wall street was the announcement that the voting trust of the Guaranty Trust Company, consisting of Mr. Baker and Messrs. Porter and Davison of the Morgan firm, would be dissolved Jan. 30.

McReynolds in New York

Attorney-General McReynolds, whose presence in New York during the last few days is supposed to be connected with negotiations for dissolution of several large corporations, among which the American Sugar Refining Company and the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad are mentioned most commonly, did not seem to be at all surprised at the Morgan action. He did not intimate, however, that he had any advance information on the subject.

"It is very interesting," he said, "but I do not think it would be becoming in me to make any comment."

Morgan Action Step

in Right Direction Believes Washington

WASHINGTON—While official comment is lacking, there is a general impression here that while the Morgan action is a step in the right direction, it does not signalize the breaking up of the so-called money trust.

Lawyers who followed the course of the money trust investigation point out that while Morgan & Co. had given up directorships in several large banks and trust companies, most of the connections severed were with railroads.

So far as these officials can see, the relations between some of the big financial institutions in New York have not been broken, though this may follow.

Representative Lindbergh of Minnesota, author of a bill to prohibit interlocking directorates, said:

"I doubt if the action of Morgan & Co. will have any effect on legislation. It is in line with the evident purpose of big business to try to meet the demands of the people and is in anticipation of legislation."

What Report Said

J. P. Morgan & Co.'s participation in the control of many corporations and the presence of members of the firm upon the boards of directors of many industrial concerns and powerful financial institutions in New York and elsewhere was one of the principal points of attack by the so-called money trust investigation of the Sixty-second Congress.

The voting trusts of the Guaranty Trust Company and the Bankers' Trust Company of New York, of which members of the Morgan firm were members, were criticized in the money trust report, and membership upon many other boards by individuals of the firm was characterized by the Pujo investigating committee as one of the evidences of the so-called money trust.

As a result of that congressional investigation, several bills aimed at interlocking directorates were framed; the Senate committee, which conducted an extended investigation of the trust situation upon its own account, considered bills which included prohibitions against interlocking directorates, and even the administration currency bill, recently enacted into law, was threatened with amendment.

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CREPE METEOR—40 inches wide—exquisitely finished with high, shimmering lustre—street and evening shades.

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National Academy Showing Its Work

Event Brings Convincing Display of Natural and Acquired Ability to Paint and of Freedom in Expression

ROOM IS INADEQUATE

NEW YORK—The present exhibition of the National Academy of Design offers to the public a useful place in which to recover its artistic equanimity. Plenty of good bright color enlivens the walls of the West Fifty-seventh street building. There is a convincing display of natural and acquired ability to paint, and a wide, free range of individual expression. But there is not a sordid picture, or a sentimentally or sensationalized subject in the entire exhibition.

To the public, still torn with conflicting primitive and futurist emotions and uncertain as to the correct attitude to be taken toward the new forms of painting, the Academy makes its bow smilingly, even a little jauntily, as if to say: "Friends, this is a picture exhibit. Come in."

"Oh, yes, very fair, but nothing in particular to marvel at," is the trite and superficial expression often overheard at the academy exhibitions. Yet the particular thing in this as in other academy exhibitions to be marveled at is that there should be so many people gifted with downright artistic ability and outright capacity to compose and draw and paint.

Display Curtailed

Fewer pictures are shown this year, which gives a better opportunity to see and study those which are shown and at the same time raises an unpleasant thought as to the host of good pictures that must have been kept from making their appeal to the public simply through the lack of adequate room to show them. This, of course, again brings up the question of providing an adequate building for the Academy of Design. On this subject it may only be said, as usual, that the much desired public gallery in New York may or may not be nearer realization than some suppose.

There is a showing of sculpture, wholly inadequate, of course, from lack of space. Most of the pieces shown are lovely cabinet pieces. Paul Manship's "Centaur and Dryad" given the Helen Foster Barnett prize for the best piece done by a sculptor under 35, is a firmly modeled group satisfying in line from all aspects, a complete achievement. A massive head of James Bryce is by Henry Kitson and a little faun admirably poised is the work of Edith B. Parsons. Bela L. Pratt exhibits a "Polo Player" and a portrait "Bust of My Mother." An expressive little bronze figure, "Faded Flowers," is by Karl Bitter. Charles Louis Hinton shows a lovely "Atlanta"; Bessie Potter Vonnoh, Janet Scudder, A. P. Proctor, Mahouri Young, Cartano Scarpa, Chester Beach, H. A. MacNeil, Myra Musselman-Carr, Anna Saint-Gaudens and Alice Morgan Wright are others exhibiting. Carl Akeley appears for the first time at the academy as a sculptor with his elephant group. Judging from the present excel-



From the painting "Ready for Church," by Alfred Kappes

lent showing, sculpture has become a single favorite field of art for women.

Fanciful Painting

A fanciful subject painted in an earnest way is Karl Anderson's "Fireflies." The picture shows a glowing intensity of color which arrests the attention at once and recalls other work by the same artist in which he has sought the more subtle and fleeting qualities of color. In this picture two fauns, who have been frolicking about in the twilight, have caught a handful of fireflies over which they bend wonderfully.

Gardner Symons presents himself in a powerful somber November landscape

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Figures Out-of-Doors

Charles Bittinger shows a woman in a brassy gown toying with a lace fan in a room; the dominant color note of which is a vibrant blue—"Bittinger blue" it might be named, since it is a favorite and peculiar color with this painter. A painting of the same kind is Edward Dufner's "Grandmother's Gown." Lee Lufkin

Kaula fancies a certain gown, calling it "The Old Green Dress," and a beautiful green the dress is, too. John C. Johansen shows a large canvas with two capably drawn figures and a woodland pool and a deep background of forest leaves.

M. Jean McLane's contribution is an impressive child portrait, "John Henry." A fine sweep of color is Harriet Lord's "Ipswich Marshes." A. W. Sparks' "Midsummer Day" is commendable for the handling of greens. Julian Onderdonk's spring picture is remarkable for the liquid manner in which it is painted.

One of the best portrait groups in the exhibition, "Sisters," is by Alice Kent Stoddard. The great charm of Henry B. Snell's canal picture lies in the way the quietness of it lays hold on one. William H. Singer, Jr., presents a "Norway Morning" which sings in clear blues and greens.

"The Path of Gold," one of the best pictures in the exhibition, by Jonas Lie,

shows that moment when the summer shadows from the west are engulfing the city. The wake of a busy tug crossing the harbor has caught the far-away gleam

of the sun, forming on the dark waters a path of gold. A notable picture is F. Luis Mora's "Edge of the Wood," a blending together of cattle, foliage and sunlight which exhausts the delicate possibilities of paint. "A Meadow Brook" by Arthur Hoeber shows the tender colors which nature sometimes takes on in happy mood.

The play of light upon the rocks in Ritschel's Pacific coast painting of rocks and breakers won the Carnegie prize.

The other prize-winning pictures are Irving Wile's portrait and Francis Jones' "The Divan." In the center gallery the place of honor is given to Sargent's "Waterfall." This picture was not sent by the artist but was loaned by the owner, Samuel T. Peters, and sounds, as it were, the keynote of the present academy exhibition.

Of 351 exhibits only about one third

are by members or associate members. The exhibition will remain open until Jan. 18.

Meunier Works Coming

Considerable interest is taken in the showing of works of Constantin Meunier, arranged by Director Beatty at the Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh. After Jan. 25 these works will be shown in New York under the auspices of Columbia University.

Pictures by Hugo Ballin will remain at Montross' until Jan. 16. At Folson's galleries Louise Upton Brunback of Kansas City shows that she possesses a fresh and fearless manner of sweeping on color. She is a student of William M. Chase. Most of the paintings shown, both in oil and water color, were painted about Gloucester. Particularly good in style is the one with the figures "Across the Sand." The Daniel gallery, at 2 West Forty-seventh street, is a late venture in the artistic world of New York and offers a home to the newer forms of art expression which had their introduction last winter in the armory exhibition. At the airy new galleries in the city, to take place at the Hotel Astor in February.

The prize for the best water color in the Salamagundi Club went to C. K. Chatterton, and the prize for the club flag to John W. Dunsmore. A Venetian fete is being arranged for the Society of Beaux Arts Architects by Lloyd Warren and many architects of prominence in the city, to take place at the Hotel Astor

in February.

"Ready for Church," a noteworthy painting by Alfred Kappes, a self-taught American who achieved distinction during his short career but left few works.

Appears in a collection of paintings to be disposed of at the Anderson galleries beginning Jan. 6. Eastman Johnson, Winslow Homer and F. D. Millet also are represented. At the American art galleries a collection of oriental weaves, Persian faience, arms and armor and jewels, forming in part assets of O. Agopian of Constantinople, will be sold commanding Jan. 6.

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Among the Women's Clubs of State

Recreation in its relation to labor will be the theme of the first combination conference of the social service, civic, industrial and social conditions, public health and educational committees of the Massachusetts State Federation of Woman's Clubs, to be held at the Canterbury Club, Cambridge, Jan. 23. The subject will be discussed with special reference to girls working in domestic service and in factories and shops. The second part of the program will be recreation in its relation to delinquency. The New England conference of state federations will be held at Manchester, N. H., Jan. 29 and 30, when delegates from all the New England states will be present. Mrs. William Burlingame of Exeter, N. H., president of the New England conference, will preside.

A meeting of the West Newton Educational Club will be held Jan. 9, and will be in charge of Mrs. Arthur W. Lane, chairman of the education committee. Mrs. Anna Sturges Duryea of the World Peace Foundation will speak on "The International Consciousness." Mrs. Ellen T. Emerson of the Woman's Municipal League will also speak.

At this week's meeting of the Monday Club of Newton Highlands, at which Mrs. C. E. Thompson was hostess, Mrs. J. E. Peckham spoke on "Voices of Freedom," and read several selections. Among them were, "John Burns of Gettysburg," by Bret Harte; "The Colored Soldiers," by Paul Laurence Dunbar; "Freedom for Queen," by Holmes; "The Conquered Banner," and Lowell's "The Present Crisis." Mrs. W. C. B. Robbins gave a piano solo, "American Fantasy," and all joined in singing war time songs. William M. Mick, a veteran of the war, told of his reminiscences. The meeting of Jan. 5 will be presided over by Mrs. Rowland W. Barnes, 3 Bowdoin street.

Newtonville Woman's Club met in the parlors of the Central Congregational church, Tuesday afternoon. The home economics committee, Mrs. John Brant chairman, had charge of the program and the refreshments which followed. Vocal solos were given by Miss Keach of Newtonville. Miss Ellen T. Emerson of the Boston Woman's Municipal League gave an address and a paper on "The Duties of Hostess and Guest," was read by Mrs. Mary J. Lincoln of Boston.

Mrs. Marion A. Downes delivered an address on "Little Stories of North Africa," Thursday morning before members of the Newton Center Woman's Club and their daughters. Mrs. Downes illustrated her talk with an exhibition of native costumes, curios and folk-dancing.

Next Tuesday evening the Old Powder House Club of Somerville will hold its regular meeting which will be in charge of the entertainment committee. The program will consist of a reading of "Lord Chumley," by Leland Powers.

Mrs. W. J. Bicknell is in charge of today's meeting of the Shakespeare Club of Newton Highlands, held with Mrs. F. S. Keith, 20 Hartford street.

Miss Beatrice Herford will give some of her original monologues at the annual guest night of the Wellesley Hills Woman's Club, to be held Wednesday evening.

"Ireland" is the subject for the Nahant Woman's Club home day, to be held Tuesday. Mrs. Lucy Sanborn will be the speaker and Mrs. Alice Connor the hostess.

The next meeting of the Wellesley Pierian (musical) Club will be held at Dana hall, at Wellesley, Tuesday, and will include the following performers: Mrs. Duncan Hale, pianist; Miss Mary Kingsbury, organist; Miss Margery Wade, contralto, and a quartet consisting of Mrs. Garland, soprano; Miss Wade, Fay Simons, tenor, and Duncan Hale, bass.

At the last regular meeting of the Hepburn Club of Somerville, Arthur K. Peck, traveler, author and lecturer, gave an illustrated lecture on the "Storm Heroes of Our Coast." The program was in charge of the art and travel department, Mrs. Ada F. Smith, chairman. Mrs. Florence M. Wild, a member of the club, was the soloist. On Tuesday, in Unitarian hall, Mrs. Mary S. Lowell will lead the first of a series of talks on current events.

Dorchester Woman's Club had a large audience present at its regular meeting, Tuesday, when Mrs. Arthur H. Merritt, the president, welcomed the guests from the Mt. Pleasant and the Burnham homes. Mrs. Maud M. Hill, chairman of the social service committee, gave a summary of benevolent work done. Mrs. Mary C. Gallup of the Publicity Club told of the purpose of her club, and the work it is doing. She said they wanted to interest the woman's clubs to join with them, the clubs to form committees, the chairman to be a member of the Publicity Club and the committee to work with them to further the cause. After the business session, a musical program was rendered by Miss Florence Hale, soprano, and Miss Phyllis R. Hammond, harpist. An informal reception followed, by Mrs. Mary W. Kingman and her assistants. Then came a social hour. New Year's refreshments were served by Mrs. Winifred B. Field and the social entertainment committee. The decorations, white and green, were artistic and pleasing. There will be a lecture Monday afternoon in Whiston hall under the auspices of the political science committee, by Alvah L. Stinson. The local history class will meet Jan. 8. Its subject will be "Charlestown." The helpers

will meet Wednesday. Havrah L. Hubbard will give an opera talk Thursday at 3 p. m. on "Die Meistersinger."

Mrs. Ella A. Gleason of Winchester, state vice-president of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, is doing much for that organization through her speeches in the towns about Boston. Monday last, Mrs. Gleason spoke at a meet-

ing, Mrs. Lorilla Saunders and Mrs. Jessie R. Maynard were appointed as alternates. It was voted to make the April chapter meeting an open one, since Monday's meeting was the last until next spring.

The annual musical of the Arlington Heights Study Club took place Tuesday in the home of Mrs. Edmund W. Byram, chairman of the hospitality committee, at 26 Florence avenue, Arlington Heights. Miss Ethel Rowland of Cambridge sang two groups of soprano solos and the remainder of the musical program was furnished by Miss Helen Chase of Arlington Heights, who played a violin solo, accompanied on the piano by Miss Marion Gibbs of Newtonville. Mrs. Edwin F. Gibbs, chairman of the music committee, read "The Music of Japan."

"The Rejuvenation of Aunt Mary" is to be subject of the reading by Mrs. Gertrude Cheney Bartlett at the eighth regular meeting of the Sudbury Woman's Club next Wednesday. Current events will be discussed.

Ladies of the Arlington Heights Sunshine Club closed the past year with a social afternoon at the residence of Mrs. F. W. Garrett at 7 Tanager street, Arlington Heights, on Wednesday.

Upon the invitation of Miss Emma Elizabeth Tenney, president, the Littleton Woman's Club ladies had the pleasure Tuesday evening of hearing Mrs. Fletcher Copp speak in the Littleton Unitarian church. She was introduced by Miss Tenney, and took for her subject "Music as an Educating and Developing Force."

Annual "guest night" was observed last evening by the West Concord Woman's Club in I. O. O. F. hall, Concord Junction. The president, Mrs. Clifford E. Jones, gave an address of welcome, followed by the introduction of Mrs. Helen Boyce Wheeler, dramatic soprano. Mrs. Wheeler entertained during the evening, presenting in a lecture recital "Songs and Legends of Ireland."

A new year's meeting was held Thursday afternoon by the Arlington Woman's Club in Associates hall, Arlington. Following a business session, the president, Mrs. Gorham H. Davis, introduced Mrs. Christopher W. Kidder, who gave a dramatic reading "Pippa Passes." Mrs. Grace Mitchell contributed two solos. Mrs. Edward S. Crockett, chairman; Mrs. William T. Roop and Mrs. James D. Dow, comprising the literature committee, had the program in charge. A new year collation followed in the banquet hall under the direction of the social committee, Mrs. William M. Hatch, chairman; Mrs. J. Herbert Mead and Mrs. Charles D. Cobbs. At the business meeting Mrs. Arthur D. Saul, chairman of the dramatic committee, announced that the club would present a play in the new Robbins Memorial town hall, March 27.

Clifton Literary Club of Dorchester was entertained by Mrs. Myra J. Warren at her home on Cushing avenue Thursday afternoon. New Year resolutions were given in response to the roll call. Miss Anderson gave a talk on "The Speaking Voice" and its possibilities. "The Lady of Shalott" was re-enacted by Miss Anderson.

Mrs. Gertrude B. Newell of Brookline will address the Massachusetts Women's Progressive Party Club at a public meeting Tuesday afternoon at the Hotel Brunswick on the recent convention held by the suffragists at Washington. Joseph Walker, chairman of the legislative bureau of the Progressive party of the state, will speak of the program of the party in the coming Legislature.

Tuesday the Lynn North Shore Club will hold a gentlemen's night, when J. L. Harbour will be the lecturer on "Blessed Be Humor." The hostess will be Mrs. Mary L. Thomson.

Haverhill Woman's Club, at a meeting in the Haverhill public library Thursday afternoon, discussed means by which the club could still further contribute to the welfare of the city. Mrs. J. W. Bean presided, introducing the speaker of the afternoon, Mrs. Helen McDaniel of Boston. In telling of the responsibility of women in the field of civic betterment, Mrs. McDaniel mentioned the important work done by women within her own observation and by clubs in the Massachusetts federation generally. She pointed out the objects which had been found most appropriate for women to promote in the interest of civic improvement and the methods which have led to the best results.

The postponed fortnightly meeting of the Kensington Park Study Club of Arlington takes place Tuesday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. Arthur Northrup on Wachusett avenue, Arlington Heights.

Ladies of Wayside Inn chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, observed the ninth anniversary of their organization Monday afternoon in the vestry of the Wayland Unitarian church. Following the dinner, remarks were made by Mrs. Fiske, regent, and these honorary members: Mrs. Charles H. Masury and Mrs. Marion Longfellow O'Donoghue. To the tune of "Auld Lang Syne," the members and guests sang an original poem which was written by Mrs. Minnie Stearns. A business session followed the program, when Mrs. Lilian Perry Stone, Mrs. Sarah Stearns, Mrs. Susie K. Erwin, Mrs. Emma D. Wellington and Miss Susie Gould were named as a nominating committee to name the new chapter officers for the coming year.

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Business Women's Club members will hold their first January social tomorrow. Miss Rosetta Key, soprano, will be the soloist. This evening Mr. Pickwick, as a guest of the club, will receive his friends at the clubhouse. All members who choose

will talk on "Raphael," and exhibit some of his pictures. Violin and piano music will be played.

Mrs. Walter Shepard opened the program on "Joseph Joachim" given by the Thursday Morning Fortnightly Club of Dorchester on Jan. 1 at the Dorchester Woman's Club house. Committees of the music, civic, and educational departments of the state federation and presidents of neighboring clubs were guests. A welcome was extended by Mrs. Alice Taylor Jacobs, the club president, and Mrs. Frank L. Young, president of the Boston City Federation, brought a greeting. The musical program comprised selections from Joachim's works and illustrations of the different periods of the composer's career. The Misses Barbara Boynton, first violin, and Dorothy Shepard, second violin, Hildegrade Cobb viola, and Gladys Berry, cello, played an "Allegro from Quartet in F minor." Songs were sung by Miss Rosamond Young, and two violin solos "Abandoned" by Schumann and "Hungarian Dance" by Brahms-Joachim. were played by Miss Dorothy Shepard. Other numbers were a second quartet "Cavatina" from op. 130 by Beethoven; songs "Der Wanderer" and "My mother bade me bind my hair" by Miss Young, Bach's "Largo" from concerto for two violins, by Miss Hildegrade Cobb and Miss Barbara Boynton, and two violin solos, "Romanza in F" of Beethoven and "Hungarian Dance" of Brahms-Joachim by Miss Alice Gleason, formerly a pupil of Joachim. Miss Elizabeth Haseltine was at the piano. The program was followed by a reception and social hour.

Mrs. H. A. Grant of 12 Grove street was hostess of the Neighborhood Club of Medford Tuesday afternoon. Readings were given by Miss Dorothy Grant. A collation followed.

Old and New Club of Malden will meet again after the holidays next Tuesday afternoon, when Prof. William Lyman Underwood of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology will give an illustrated lecture on "Bruno." The afternoon will be in charge of the lecture committee, Mrs. Mary E. Page, chairman.

Through the Melrose Highlands Woman's Club, a flag was presented to the Highland Boys' Club, conducted by the organization in Memorial hall, Melrose, Monday evening, the presentation being made by the Sons of Veterans Auxiliary. Mrs. Mary E. Young, president of the auxiliary, presided, and introduced Mrs. John P. Sheldon, patriotic instructor of the society. The presentation was made by Mayor Oliver B. Munroe and the flag was received by Mrs. Edna M. Huxford, the club president. Addresses were made by Oliver B. Roberts, Senator Charles M. Cox, Albert A. Carlton, commander of post 4, G. A. R., and Leon Palmer, commander of William F. Barry camp, Sons of Veterans. Four women, dressed in white with red and blue sashes, carried the flag. They were Mrs. William Pearson, Mrs. Ernest Haven, Mrs. E. R. Holt and Miss Ethel Chapman. All of the patriotic societies were represented. Musical numbers were given by Edwin Holmes, tenor, accompanied by Mrs. Josie Worthen Tyler.

Monday Club of Malden held its meeting Monday afternoon, with Mrs. Marion Thayer of Las Casas street as hostess. The afternoon was devoted to an informal entertainment and social time, with refreshments served by the hostesses. The club held its annual children's party in Edward hall the preceding Saturday afternoon and a program of recitations, songs, and games played by the little folks was enjoyed.

Mrs. Lotta G. Nutter, chairman of the dramatic committee of the New Century Club of Malden has selected the cast for the annual dramatic evening, to be given the latter part of this month. It consists of Mrs. Philip A. Sergeant, Mrs. John Prescott, Mrs. Nutter, Miss Lena Phillips, Mrs. J. K. Newhall, Mrs. Thompson E. Ashby, Mrs. Walter I. Milliken, Mrs. H. A. Barry, Mrs. S. A. Cameron, Mrs. H. W. Holton, Mrs. A. E. Crooker and Mrs. S. M. Decker. The club meeting will not be held next week but the next gathering will be Jan. 12, when Philip Davis is to give an address on "The Responsibility of the Consumer." Piano selections will be rendered by Miss Anna B. Comins of Wakefield, with R. Philip Held as accompanist. Ernest M. Lawrence gave a medley of patriotic airs on the violin at the Copley-Plaza, Jan. 9.

Mrs. Arthur L. Evans of Salem street was hostess this week to the Monday Club of Wakefield. Current events were presented and discussed by Mrs. Hervey J. Skinner and Mrs. W. Raymond Emerson. The president of the club, Mrs. Esther Frances Bolland, will preside. A social afternoon will be held by the ways and means committee at the Copley-Plaza, Jan. 9, at the invitation of Mrs. George G. Hall.

Mrs. J. Robert Reid entertained the Montrose Reading Club of Wakefield this week and Charles H. Howe, principal of the high school, spoke on "The Next Step in Education." Vocal solos were sung by Miss Anna B. Comins of Wakefield, with R. Philip Held as accompanist. Ernest M. Lawrence gave a medley of patriotic airs on the violin.

T. O. Club of Wakefield had a short story day on Tuesday, with Mrs. William H. Woodman of Mountain avenue, Wakefield park, as hostess. Short stories from miscellaneous authors were contributed by Mrs. Harry Goodacre and other members and social activities were resumed after the holiday recess. The club will have a history afternoon next

Mrs. George Chisholm of Plymouth road, Malden, was hostess Tuesday afternoon at the meeting of the Samaritan Club of Malden. Following the business meeting there were holiday tree exercises and gifts for the members of the club. A collation was served.

Peter MacQueen, F. R. G. S., will give an illustrated lecture on "South America and Panama" at the next meeting of the Lynn Starr Club, to be held Wednesday, with Mrs. Katherine F. Miller as hostess.

Miss Eileen Sullivan was the speaker at the regular weekly meeting of the Brookline Equal Suffrage Association on Tuesday afternoon, her subject being "The Woman Suffrage Party in South Boston." During the social hour following the address, refreshments were served by Mrs. Walter Gould Morey. The meeting on Tuesday afternoon will be held at the home of Mrs. Reginald C. Heath, Heath hill, when Mrs. Maude Howe Elliott will speak on "Women in Politics." Mrs. Elliott is a daughter of the late Julia Ward Howe.

Newton Woman's Club will meet Monday evening at the residence of Mrs. George W. Robinson, 204 Homer street, Newton Center. Mrs. Everett S. Jones

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Review of American Events

President Wilson, finding himself at leisure on the shore of the Gulf of Mexico, the nearest point geographically that he has reached to the country which has furnished him his chief problem, asks John Lind, his special representative and reporter, to come over from Veracruz for conference. Any significance that may be given the consultation is entirely fanciful. Conditions that continue in Mexico offer no apparent ground for change of policy or modification of the one that Mr. Wilson early settled upon and which it is only a matter of record to say has won the approval of his own and all the other interested countries. Mr. Lind is credited with having performed his unusual office with success, having been a faithful bearer of the President's messages and a counselor to the pretending President of Mexico, who appears not to have seen the reasonableness of the advice given him. He is little likely to advise a change in the policy of the United States, when it has passed out of general question, and Mr. Wilson has not given the impression that he readily alters his course. Moreover, Mexico affords no active reason for any increased concern on part of the United States.

Reports of battles, which experience has taught, will have to be taken with some caution, put the advance of the Constitutionalists in the light of being slow but constant. Those of the late days of the week bring Ojinaga, a town on the United States border, into the prominence that was lends to unfamiliar and quite possibly unpronounceable names. The town is garrisoned and the contest for it is vigorous, with some of the shot and shell being so misdirected as to fall on the soil of the United States. Major MacNamee, in command of the small force of American cavalry stationed at Presidio, Tex., reports his busy occupation with the deserters from the federal army who come over the border and his preparation for the arrest and disarming of the entire garrison if it breaks for the safer side of the boundary, as has been expected.

General Villa Is In Powerful Control

The fighting on the border is for the completion of the possession of the entire north of Mexico, which now lacks little. Meanwhile this considerable part of the republic is under the control of a dictator who has a freedom of sway, and an extent of territory in which to exercise it that make the occupation of General Huerta seem almost insignificant. The rule of General Villa is described as the largest exercise of power now in the hands of any man in two continents. His word is law and his commands are unquestioned. His possession of the property of the rich men of the region is apparently complete and his use of it goes to the support of his government, although it appears that he is holding all his agents to a strict account and conducting himself as an unselfish devotee to a cause.

Interest in General Villa has the larger reason in the fact that in the event of the fall of Huerta he may be looked upon as a possible head of the republic. The extent to which he follows the orders or even shares the power of General Carranza is not easily determined. He is apparently the undisputed civil ruler of the country conquered by the revolution against Huerta's authority. The extent to which he would be the supporter of a free government in any approach to the standard set by President Wilson may be seriously questioned. Having proved himself a successful leader of the sort of men engaged in the sort of warfare that Mexico develops, he is likely to remain in the problem that will present itself when he and his associates overthrow the dictator who is now in Mexico City, if that comes about.

Banks Indicate Support of New Currency Law

Nowhere in the United States does there now appear a disposition to stand out against the new national banking system, nor to stay outside its organization. Within the short time that has followed the approval of the bill by the President, 767 banks have sent word to Washington of their intention to remain in possession of their charters. This is more than a tenth of the national banks in the country, the number of which is somewhat over 7000. The banks have until Feb. 22 to signify their acceptance. According to instructions sent out from Washington, the vote of the board of directors of any of them is ample to show their acceptance, but in case of their unwillingness the stockholders may vote upon the question. There is no expectation that this referendum will be employed to any extent, if at all.

Meanwhile the organization committee provided by the new law and having the determination of the number and location of the regional banks is completing plans for a tour of the nation. It is to be provided with an office on wheels, a railway car especially arranged for the task of accumulating records and documents bearing upon the question of the boundaries of the reserve districts and the location of the financial centers of the system. This committee is temporary and its decisions are subject to the approval of the federal reserve board, the permanent administrative head of the system.

The competition for designation as reserve cities is less keen than was to have been expected, the one notable contest being between Philadelphia and Baltimore. The disposition is shown more generally to yield local ambitions to the general interests of the region, as in the expressed consent of the ambitious city of Los Angeles that San Francisco shall

be the one reserve center of the Pacific coast. More remarkable as an instance of unexpected self-denial was the reported readiness of Boston to concede that New England should not claim a reserve bank but consider itself an adjunct of New York, which, however, seems not to be borne out in the attitude of the Chamber of Commerce of the chief New England city now on record in favor of Boston's possession of a regional bank. To the rest of the country New England seems so distinctly a geographical and business unit that it would unquestionably be a district by itself. The sum of the evidence in all the cases is that the hope of cooperation expressed by President Wilson is to be fulfilled.

Men Who Made Currency Law Not to Take Its Offices

There was a singular oversight in the mention of Senator Weeks of Massachusetts as a possible selection for a place on the federal reserve board created by the currency law, for the national constitution bars the acceptance of an office by any member of the Congress that created it. Senator Weeks as a Republican displayed independence in voting for the bill and his banking experience would fit him for valuable service on the board that will govern the administration of the system. A provision of the constitution that prevents the government from having the service of the men who are most familiar with the law might be thought unfortunate. Senator Owen and Representative Glass, the Senate and House chairmen of the committee that produced it, might well be thought singularly well equipped to share in its administration. But they too are barred. Nevertheless, the provision seems justified on grounds of good public policy.

The experience of Senator Knox, when he entered the cabinet of President Taft, if it had been recalled, would have been a reminder of the fact that the constitution stands in the way of members of Congress deriving a personal benefit from acts passed during their term of service. He was prevented from receiving the same salary as other members of the cabinet during the time for which he was elected to the Senate. The federal constitution followed the general practise, as it was written earlier in that of Massachusetts, of governments guarding against legislators creating office or increasing its pay with the possible thought of benefit to themselves. It removes a possible influence on legislation even though instances like the present one it shuts off from office highly qualified men.

Coal Production at New Year

Official reports place the year's production of anthracite coal in Pennsylvania at 267,000,000 tons, by considerably the largest on record. This impressive amount has the more meaning when it is realized that the use of hard coal for industrial purposes has practically ceased and that it is now consumed almost wholly for heating. It is the main reliance of the eastern United States for fuel, although there has been developing a larger use of natural gas in the sections that may resort to it and of coke for domestic purposes with the probable result that the present rate of coal production will not change materially in the following years. The bituminous coal output shows a considerable increase in comparison with last year, when it was restricted by the labor troubles early in the year. The nation's production amounts to 575,000,000 tons.

The familiar fact about the supply of fuel coal is that it is held in a strict relation to the demand. Organization of the industry has reached the highest point of regulation by its owners, with the result that the market is subject to no variations of price according to supply and demand, a law that gets little chance of operation when an interested control is strong, as in the case of coal mining. The proceedings of the government to break the control of the production and delivery of this requisite have made progress in the year just closed, but the effect is not visible in any practical way. There is hardly another item in the list of domestic needs that gives so good a test of the effectiveness of the government's effort to control the action of private interests and the result of federal pursuit of the business may yet be awaited with some hope that it will be effective. It is not a closed case.

Michigan Mine Troubles Call for Arbitration

Events which in recent weeks have called attention sharply to the labor troubles in the copper region of Michigan do the service of arousing a demand that arbitration be employed to settle them. The strike of the miners in the employment of the Calumet & Hecla Company began July 23, 1913, and was based on a demand for pay and conditions of labor as favorable as those in other copper-mining regions. A particular complaint of the miners is against the so-called "one-man machine," a machine used in mining which was formerly operated by two men and is represented as being so operated in other mines but which one man is required to run in the Calumet mines. Published figures show that the wages here are low, as compared with those in other mines, while the conditions of work—some of it done at a depth in the ground of nearly a mile—are shown to be extreme. The mines have been enormously profitable, taking into view the 40 years of their operation, during which the company has paid dividends amounting to \$121,000,000. Its president is paid a salary of \$100,000 a year, its vice-president \$50,000, and its second vice-president

\$65,000.

The great profits of the company and its large salaries are thrown in contrast to the miners' pay, but are less a subject for comment than the fact that the efforts of the national government to bring about arbitration appear to have met with no consent by the corporation's officials. The effort was made in September by John A. Moffit, special agent of the department of labor, to arrange arbitration and the miners voted in its favor, but the company refused to submit the dispute. The government having done all it has power to do, having urged arbitration and having been defeated, the effort now is being made to have the Governor of Michigan undertake to bring it about, with obviously less promise than would attend the federal government's attempt. The situation has its strong resemblances to that in West Virginia, although there has been less defiance of law in the acts of the miners, and it is recalled that adjustment was brought about in the coal region through a visit by a committee of the United States Senate. The attention of Congress will be given to the Michigan trouble as soon as it meets, unless the agreement to arbitrate precludes its reassembling. If under any circumstances refusal to submit arbitration has justification, which is hardly conceivable in the case of a demand for wages equal to those of other men in the same employment, they are at least not evident in this instance.

New York City Hopeful of New Administration

John Purroy Mitchel, one of the youngest men who ever took the office, was inaugurated as mayor of New York Thursday in a ceremony of unusual simplicity. He received the office from the hands of Mayor Adolph Kline, who came to the position as Mayor Gaynor's successor in September and whose administration received Mr. Mitchel's high commendation, which is joined in by the newspapers of the city in their review of his few months, during which unusual demands upon the chief executive were fully met. Mr. Mitchel particularly complimented Mr. Kline upon the manner in which he handled the city election, insuring its purity, and upon the way he had met a crisis in the police department which at the end of the year was left without its head by the combined resignation and removal of Commissioner Waldo. Mayor Mitchel's appointments, announced the day before, did not include a police commissioner, and his selection is awaited with an interest hardly less than that of even an election of a mayor. Mr. Mitchel's promise in his inaugural speech, which was brief and informal, was that the administration would aim at simplicity and directness in dealing with the city's affairs and he counseled those who are to be associated with him to follow a policy of self-restraint and silent accomplishment. For the first time a woman is made head of one of the city's departments, the mayor having appointed Miss Katherine Benten Davis as commissioner of correction, a position for which she has had preparation by 12 years of service in this field after her studies at Vassar, Chicago and Berlin. Among her several degrees is included that of LL.D.

The office of mayor of New York is one of the most exacting in the world, with responsibility for the conduct of all the departments of a great city centering upon it. Comment is made upon the fact that it has seldom brought personal distinction to the man who has filled it, in the sense of advancing him to other high offices. Under the present charter of the city there is opportunity for what the new mayor calls "team work" by the heads of departments, acting with him in the simple undertaking of a clean and efficient management, but without qualification of his own responsibility. To all appearances Mayor Mitchel has rare fortune in the men who were elected to the other city offices, such as Mr. McNamey, who advances from the presidency of the borough of Manhattan to the presidency of the board of alderman, and Mr. Prendergast, as comptroller. His own appointments are credited with being of the most promising kind.

Great Crops Bring Wealth But Not Low Prices

American farms are estimated by the government to have brought to their owners \$10,000,000,000 in the year just closed. This total is better comprehended when it is realized that it is double that of 1899, a full billion more than in 1909 and considerably higher than that of 1912. The crops gathered represent a full \$6,000,000,000 of which nearly half is in cereals, and animal industry products make up the other \$4,000,000,000. Not all of this value is realized in the markets, as 52 per cent of the value of the crops remains on the farm and 20 per cent of the animal production. Corn remains at the head of the list, with cotton second and wheat, which yielded far beyond the record of any other year, third, while in the animal production list dairy products have a larger value than wheat, and poultry is nearly that grain's equal.

Benefit to the consumer from this increased yield of the soil, which might be expected to show itself in lower prices, is not realized for reasons that may be surmised to lie in the lack of direct marketing. The surmise has the government's support. In the report of the department of agriculture, from which these figures are taken, it is said: "The long line of distributors and middlemen between the farmer and the consumer are in a position to take advantage of the market and, to a certain extent, control the market in both directions. The

high prices paid by consumers, ranging from 5 per cent to in some cases 500 per cent more than the farmer receives, indicate that there is plenty of room for lowering the cost of farm products to consumers and at the same time largely increasing the cash income per farm without increasing farm production."

Agitation for better marketing, organization to bring to the consumer and producer alike a fuller realization of the gain great yields of the land ought to make certain, needs no better justification than the government finds in these facts. The year was marked by an activity in organizing better marketing associations beyond any in the past and if a prediction were to be made for the opening year it would be that the work begun by consumers' organizations would be carried forward to practical results of substantial value.

Teachers Will Tour South America for Peace

Announcement is made at New York of a settled plan to send a company of school teachers on a tour of South America next summer, with the main object of developing the intellectual and social relations of the two continents. The project is originated by the American branch of the Association for International Conciliation and has the approval and support of the Carnegie foundation. It is represented to be a part of the plan in accord with which Robert Bacon, former ambassador to France, was sent on a tour of the South American capitals. The tour of the teachers will extend from June to September.

Cultivation of acquaintance between North and South America is a motive that is bearing varied fruit in the plans of every organization, commercial or social, that can find it within its province. The association that has formulated the tour of the teachers has shown its purpose in another practical undertaking, the bureau of information for the assistance of students who come to the United States from the other American countries for general or professional education. It hardly needs mention, so numerous are the evidences in the current news, that the recognition of the mutual gain in the best sense from closer association is general in the United States. It has gained greatly the past year and is yet hardly more than an opening toward the union that is distinct from political compacts and a preventive of political differences.

Orville Wright Has New Stabilizer

Successful demonstration was made at Dayton, O., on the first day of the year of the stabilizer, the device that is intended to overcome any sudden tilting of the flying machine, compensating for air currents and giving balance and poise. Orville Wright, the inventor, made 17 flights to show the three men who are judging the contests for the Robert Collier cup that the device merits the award for the greatest advance in the flying of air craft, and seven circles were described with no guiding hand. Mr. Wright held his hands high over his head to prove that the machine was not under his control. Several times, according to the reports of the experiment, the machine dipped when struck by a new air current and every time it righted itself. The judges are represented as finding the operation of the device a pronounced success.

While Mr. Wright is reticent about the features of his device, its accomplishment of what was expected of it as a practical one for righting the air machine places it among the most important of recent inventions. His winning of the Collier cup, of which he is reported as confident, is a minor distinction to that which will be added to the others the world has conferred upon him if the stabilizer fulfills its design permanently as well as it did in the demonstration by the inventor.

SCHOOL STUDY PERIODS TO GO

WICHITA, Kan.—There will be no studying in school for high school students during the next semester, says the Eagle. By a new ruling adopted by the board of education the students' hours at school will be changed so they will have to do their studying at home. They will be divided into two divisions. One division will report at 8:15 o'clock and be dismissed at 12:30 o'clock. The other will report at 9:15 o'clock and be dismissed at 1:15 o'clock. That will give each division five periods, all of which will be for recitation. The student will go from one recitation to another.

By this method of holding school, the board hopes to be able to accommodate the increasing membership.

IMMIGRATION STATION URGED
SAN FRANCISCO—A letter favoring the changing of Alcatraz island from a military prison to an immigration station has been sent to Commissioner-General of Immigration Caminetti by the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, says the Examiner.

Read Chandler & Co.'s
Advertisement on Last Page, Sec. 1.
of the sale of \$80,000 worth of
Fine Furs
At 50% Discount

R. H. STEARNS AND COMPANY

HOSIERY

FOR MEN AND WOMEN

Semi-Annual Sale

8000 Pairs at 25c, 45c and 65c

Men's Hosiery on Street Floor

Women's Hosiery on specially arranged counters in the Toy Shop
This is the same old story that you have heard now each six months for several years. It loses none of its importance with repetition. For the sake of those who have never been to one of these Sales, we repeat:

There is one well-known house in this country counted the largest importer and dealer in fine Hosiery in the United States—probably in the world. This firm has hundreds of salesmen. The samples they require comprise fifteen to twenty thousand pairs of hosiery, both men's and women's. From this year's samples we have been allowed to make our own selection and have bought about 8000 pairs at prices that are rarely equalled except at these Sales. Not a few of our customers have formed the habit of purchasing a six months' supply at each of these Sales. This Hosiery is usually sold for

TWICE OUR PRICES, AND IN MANY CASES AT MORE THAN TWICE.

FOR WOMEN

Women's black silk lisle, black silk with lisle sole and top, black silk lisses, in medium, light and heavy weights; plain and medium-weight lisse; white, tan and colored silk lisses; out-sizes and wide tops; medium-weight cottons and ingrain cotton, both regular and out-sizes. Usual price 50c per pair, special.....

Women's pure thread silk with lisle sole and lisle tops, in black, white, tan and the prevailing evening shades; also black lisle, with self and colored embroidered ankles and plain lises; out-size silk lisse and wide tops. Usual prices 75c and \$1.00 per pair, special.....

Women's silks, both plain and embroidered, and the very finest quality of lisse, and lisse with self colored embroidered ankles. Usual prices \$1.50 to \$2.00 per pair, special.....

FOR MEN

Men's full-fashioned and seamless silk hose, in blacks, plain colors and fancies, black and colored silk lises, in light and medium weights. Usual price 50c per pair, special.....

Men's plain and black silk socks with lisle soles; also silk socks in the following colors: tan, gray, navy, purple, helio, suede, burgundy and green, black and colored silk lises and silk lises with self and white clocks; also accordion ribbed silk lises. Usual prices 75c and \$1.00 per pair, special.....

January Clearance Sale

Splendid values in Table Linens, Sheets and Pillow Cases, Blankets and Muslin Underwear, Misses' and Children's Wear. Continuation of our sale of White Doeskin Gloves.

R. H. STEARNS AND COMPANY

BETTER CLASS OF FARMERS SOUGHT FOR FAR WEST

Director of Reclamation Service Says Cultivation of Soil and Not Speculation Is Needed

ASIA'S CLAMOR FOR CHRISTIANITY TOLD STUDENTS

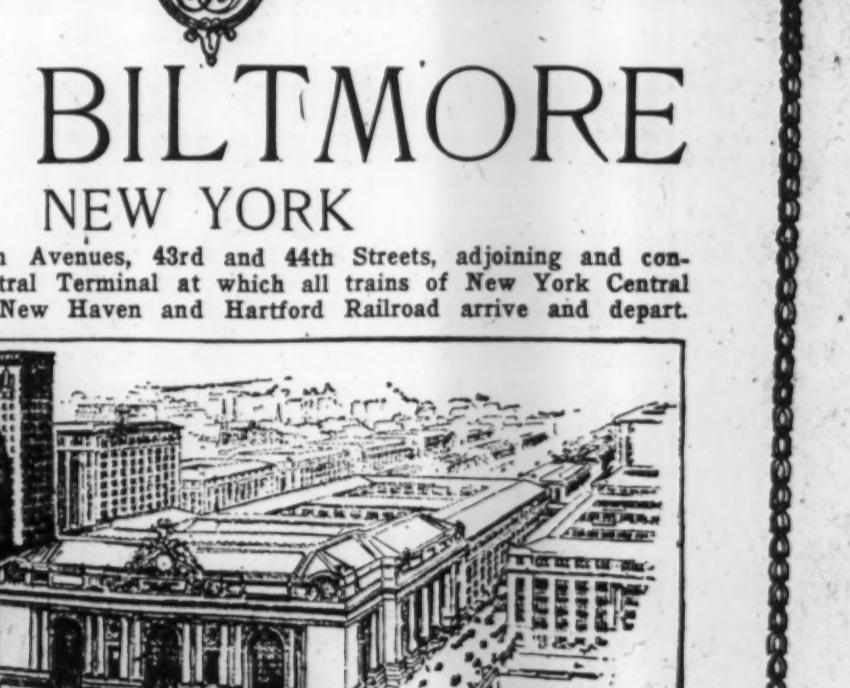
KANSAS CITY—Dr. John R. Mott, chairman of the executive committee of the Student Volunteer movement, in an address here Friday night declared that students of Asia are taking up the study of Christianity earnestly. At the end of Dr. Mott's lectures 1600 non-Christians had put themselves on record by pledges to give a close study to Christianity.

The Princess theater in Tacoma will be used in the circuit by the Keating & Flood companies. The Tacoma theater will open Jan. 11. As soon as possible all the towns between Seattle and Portland will be numbered in the circuit, including Aberdeen, Hoquiam, Chehalis, Centralia and Vancouver.

"There is a better appreciation today," he says in the Gazette, "of the real difficulties incident to subduing a desert farm and also of the fact that the West still offers opportunities to men of moderate means as well as to men without ready money who are willing to work hard. Actual failures on

ANOTHER MASTODON FOUND
BLUE RIDGE SPRINGS, Va.—Twenty feet below the surface a mastodon's skeleton 30 feet in length has been found near here. S. D. Taliaferro of Salem, Va., superintendent of a lime-stone crushing plant, made the discovery.

LEWIS NIXON TAKES NEW JOB
NEW YORK—Lewis Nixon, naval architect and shipbuilder, has agreed to become commissioner of public works in Richmond. In 1890 he designed the battleships Oregon, Indiana and Massachusetts.



Inauguration Plans Are Made

Outgoing of Governor Foss and Incoming of Governor Walsh Are to Follow After Custom Made Law by Time

LEGISLATURE TO MEET

Almost the final official act of prominence of Governor Foss will take place Wednesday when he administers the three formal oaths of office to the members-elect of the Legislature of 1914. In turn, the legislators in joint convention on the following day will, through the president of the Senate, swear in the Governor-elect, David L. Walsh, and a new administration will have begun on Beacon hill.

Governor Foss is expected to be at his office to greet his successor on the day the latter is sworn in and formally takes office. Then, if he follows precedent, the retiring Governor will depart quietly and without formality some time during the inauguration exercises or the reception of the new Governor to his friends.

Not the least of those who figure in the inauguration day exercises is the elevator operator on the House elevator, which is used by the executive officials, for on him rests the responsibility of seeing that the departing Governor leaves the building according to time-honored custom.

Whereas Mr. Foss has been accustomed to enter and leave the State House by the side door in the east end of the Bulfinch front, he will be directed Thursday to leave the elevator at the second floor and depart through the main entrance leading to the broad steps to the State House from Beacon hill, which is only opened on special occasions.

Probably, one or more of those who have served faithfully the retiring chief executive, one of his secretaries or a member of his staff, will accompany him, but otherwise the passing of the three years' Governor back to his business probably will be unobserved.

Before the two branches meet in their respective chambers Wednesday to be sworn in by Governor Foss, caucuses will have been held by the members by parties and candidates for president and speaker chosen. The balloting for presiding officers will begin soon after the Governor has formally told the legislators that they may begin the business before them.

The legislators have to elect a clerk and assistant clerk for each branch and a sergeant-at-arms. They in turn appoint their subordinates.

The committees of the Legislature usually are announced soon after the presiding officers have made their acceptance speeches. After the reading of

some of the bills which have been presented the two branches adjourn to meet for the inauguration of the Governor-elect on the following day.

Senator Calvin Coolidge of Northampton is expected to be chosen president of the Senate on the first ballot, the Republicans in the upper branch having a majority and being agreed on Mr. Coolidge as their candidate. As no party has a majority in the House there may be delay electing a speaker, but this in no way will delay the inauguration exercises.

Thursday both branches are due to meet in their chambers at 11 a.m., and after certain formalities to meet in joint convention in the House chamber. The speaker, or temporary presiding officer who would be the senior member-elect in case no speaker had been chosen, turns the gavel over to the president of the Senate, who takes charge until the close of the inauguration exercises.

The Governor-elect, accompanied by civil, military and judicial officials and personal friends, enters the chamber after notification from the joint convention, is sworn in, and reads his inaugural message. After the Lieutenant-Governor-elect, Edward P. Barry, and the counselors-elect have been sworn in the inauguration party returns to the executive department where an informal reception will be held.

The legislators adjourn after the reading of more bills.

MAINE DECIDES TO BUILD ROADS

AUGUSTA, Me.—The state highway commission voted last night to lay out an interlocking system of state highways aggregating 1338 miles.

The first stretch of these state roads will begin at the Maine end of the bridge from Portsmouth, N. H., in Kittery, and extend 50 miles to Portland. The New Hampshire line will also be touched along the Saco river, Androscoggin river and Rangeley lake routes. The other routes will cover the state with a network of lines.

BOARD PROPOSED FOR PLAYGROUNDS

STOCKTON, Cal.—At a recent meeting of the city council an ordinance was offered which provides for the appointment of a permanent playgrounds commission, to consist of five members to be appointed by the council, to serve without pay and to belong to the department of public works.

City Engineer W. G. Hunter gave notice to the council of his intention to retire from office after Jan. 1.

OAKLAND PLANS TO SPEND LARGE HARBOR FUND

Improvements to Be Made in Key Route Basin, It Is Estimated, Will Cost \$10,380,000 When Completed, Engineer Says

START MADE SOON

SAN FRANCISCO—Harbor development in the Key Route basin planned by Oakland will cost \$10,380,000 when completed. The first unit of the scheme will cost \$2,750,000, according to the estimates made public by the city engineer's office at a meeting of the harbor development committee of the Commercial Club.

When the Commercial Club arranged the conference of officials and commercial leaders of the east bay cities, at which the general scheme of the Rees harbor plan was approved, it was agreed that the plans for Oakland's development to coincide with this plan, and Harbor Engineer Tom Risley was asked to prepare an estimate of probable cost.

The plan provides for the establishment of a series of piers extending westerly from the present bulkhead line to the eastern and southern line of the ship channel provided for in the Rees plan, says the Examiner.

This dredging will cost \$280,000, according to estimates; the construction of piers and wharves, \$3,700,000; equipment with cranes for handling cargoes, \$3,100,000; development of land reclaimed, streets, sewers, etc., \$3,300,000. It is estimated that the land will easily be worth \$3,000,000 when ready to lease.

A proposal to establish an island in Brooklyn basin was discussed and was taken under advisement by Mayor Mott and other city officials and the members of the harbor committee.

DALLAS BEARS TO HAVE NEW DEN

DALLAS, Tex.—It is expected that the bear den in the zoological garden in Forest park soon will be ready for the three or more kinds of bears the city possesses. Its excavation has been completed, says the News.

The city has black bears, brown bears and is soon to have a pair from Yellowstone park.

HALF PAY ASKED FOR CAMBRIDGE RETIRED WORKERS

Bill Filed for Legislation Proposes Pension System—Another Legalizes Prison Work

A bill has been filed with the clerk of the House by Representative Patrick J. Curley of Cambridge, to provide for pensioning at half-pay certain employees of the city of Cambridge.

On petition of John F. Duffy, Representative Sanford Bates of Boston has filed a bill to provide for attachment of wages for collection of attorney's fees, and another to provide that the social law library of the county of Suffolk be replaced by a Suffolk law library for the free use of the members of the Massachusetts bar. A sum of \$25,000 may be allowed and paid out of the treasury of the commonwealth to establish and maintain such library.

Representative Robert M. Washburn of Worcester has filed a petition and bill providing that inmates of any house of correction may be employed in any industry which shall be approved by the board of prison commissioners and the master of the house of correction in question.

John F. Duffy has left two petitions with the clerk of the House to be sponsored by some representative. The first is to provide legislation to the effect that every member of the Massachusetts bar be made a justice of the peace and notary public; and the second to establish a municipal court in the Mattapan district of the city of Boston.

GRADE CROSSING WORK IN LYNN IS HALTED BY ROAD

Completion of Track Elevation Is Delayed, It Is Said, as Part of Retrenchment Plan

LYNN, Mass.—Completion of the grade crossing elimination project is likely to be delayed for considerable period as the Boston & Maine railroad has ordered that with the finish of the work now under contract the construction shall be stopped.

The delay will not inconvenience passenger traffic as the main part of the work has been completed. It is only the work on the third and fourth tracks which will be affected. Because of its present financial status, it is said, the road has been compelled to stop the Lynn work.

Concrete masks for the big girders crossing Central square will be finished, as will the station shelter and the Shepard street bridge. Thereafter trains from Boston will use the outside track on the east side of the central station; trains going to Boston will use the westerly rails. Placing of both island platforms in use at the station will prevent the crowding condition.

After being lowered to conform with the new conditions, Central square has been reopened to travel. The Mt. Vernon street grade problem awaits decision of the Boston & Maine officials. Sigbee street, which formerly passed over the railroad tracks, has been lowered to pass beneath the new elevated structure and will be opened for traffic soon.

PROGRESSIVES FOR MR. WEBSTER FOR SPEAKER

Representative George P. Webster of Foxboro was nominated as the Progressive candidate for speaker of the House of Representatives last night by unanimous vote of the 17 Progressive Representatives-elect at a conference in the Progressive committee room, 320 Tremont building. Thirteen of the 17 attended.

It is expected at the State House that Speaker Grafton D. Cushing will be renominated by the Republicans and Representative Martin M. Lomasney by the Democrats. The balloting for speaker will begin as a part of the early business of the Legislature when it convenes Wednesday.

PORTLAND PORT RECORDS BROKEN

PORLTAND, Me.—Export grain shipments of 1913 through the port of Portland amounted to 12,102,533 bushels. The amount was the largest in 10 years and an increase of nearly 5,000,000 bushels over 1912.

All records for the number of passengers landing here from trans-Atlantic steamers were broken, the number for the year being 26,522, immigrants bound for the Canadian Northwest comprising the greater part.

WATCH THE LOOSE NUT

It is very often the case, that a loose nut on the connecting rods of the breaking system is the cause of much trouble, and care should be taken to see that these nuts are always firm. Vibration will start the nuts in some cases, and they should be looked at at frequent intervals.

Fur Announcement Extraordinary!

Beginning Monday, January 5th,

we announce

An Anniversary of the Great A. N. Cook & Co. Fur Sale

One year ago we disposed of the entire fur stock of A. N. Cook & Co., Tremont Street, which proved to be without exception the greatest fur selling event either in our history or that of any other New England Store

Such a Successful Event Warrants Perpetuating and we propose this Year to Surpass even the A. N. Cook & Co. Sale by Offering Over

\$125,000.00 Worth of High-grade Furs At About 50c. on the Dollar

This represents a purchase of over \$56,000.00 more than the Cook stock, and values greater and better than in the Cook sale of last year

Noteworthy Facts About These Furs

We sincerely believed we had reached the limit of value achievement when we announced the purchase and sale last January of the A. N. Cook & Co. fur stock. But market and weather conditions now bring to us this superb stock from a maker who, as far as we know, has never before disposed of his furs at such a reduction.

No better furs are offered by any house anywhere. Every piece in this sale is of the highest perfection,—the linings being of the highest class imported material. Most of the coats have not only shields but yokes of the silk, being a feature known only in the costliest of fur garments. Many of the coats have trimmings of contrasting furs, the latest of Paris ideas.

The coats are of selected Hudson Seal, Moleskin, Caracul, Near Seal, Chinchilla Squirrel, Natural Mink, Broadtail, Persian, Seal Dyed Otter, Natural Seal, Black and Natural Pony, Marmot, Leopard, etc., etc.

All skins in these coats not of the natural color are absolutely of the best foreign dye, another high-class feature.

Most of the muffs and scarfs in this purchase are made of whole skins and are neither leathered nor tanned,—another feature found only in the highest grade furs.

This Is Not a Bankrupt Stock

It is the best assorted fur stock we have ever had offered to us for purchase, every piece made for this season's wear, and it has been bought by us at a lower price than any similar purchase of furs we have ever made, not even excepting the A. N. Cook & Co. purchase of last year.

Be Sure to be on Hand Monday, January 5th, to share in this Wonderful Sale.

All Furs advertised in this sale as "Hudson Seal" are Dyed Muskrat, but the name Hudson Seal is universally used in the trade to describe this fur, and is generally understood.

SECOND FLOOR, MAIN STORE

Jordan Marsh Company

Largest Retailers of Apparel in New England

WORCESTER CONSIDERS TROLLEY LOOP THROUGH ITS COMMON

it possible to send some of the present service over the new streets. To offset that loss of common land, it is proposed that the mall at the rear of city hall should be cut down to a width of about 10 feet and grass planted to the new boundary line.

A 50-foot street through the common would require about 38 feet in addition to the granolithic walk now running through the center.

Widening of other streets would make

Five hundred club ladies and guests attended the open meeting of the Lexington Outlook Club in the town hall Tuesday afternoon, and heard Miss Helen Keller speak. The program, opened with an address of welcome by the president, Mrs. Frederic L. Fowle, after which she introduced Mrs. John Macy, who told about Miss Keller. Then for a short time Miss Keller addressed the club.

Mrs. Jay O. Richards, chairman; Mrs. Charles R. Putnam, Mrs. A. L. Burr, Mrs. Arthur B. Tenney and Mrs. Edward D. Sawyer, comprising the house committee, were in charge of the afternoon. Next Tuesday evening at "guest night" in the Old Belfry Club hall, the Misses Dorothy, Rosalind and Cynthia Fuller are to appear before the club in early Victor costumes, singing English, Scottish and Irish folk songs, accompanied on the Irish harp.

The last meeting of the past year was held by the Lexington Tourist Club on Monday in the home of Miss Almina

and the Museum of Fine Arts on Huntington avenue, and will be in charge of the education committee, Mrs. Henry Lewis Johnson, chairman. After the business meeting Prof. Arthur Fairbanks, director of the museum will address the club on "Art in the Museum and the Home." Special cars will leave Roslindale, corner of Ashland and Washington streets, at 1:30 p. m., direct to the January meeting of the Boston Proofreaders Association.

Miss Clara Southwick, assistant secretary of the Consumers League, is to give an address next Thursday at the January meeting of the Boston Proofreaders Association.

MOTION PICTURES MAY CAUSE CUT IN THEATER PRICES

Development of "Silent Drama," With Specialization in High-Class Productions, One Factor Demanding Readjustment

GOOD PLAYS WANTED

"Within three years we shall find that many of the high grade theaters will have to lower their prices and many of the high grade motion picture houses will have to raise their prices." Thus spoke a well-known theatrical manager, who is thoroughly familiar with the present theatrical situation, and has watched the motion picture develop until today it promises to exert an influence on the entire field of theatrical production.

Those who have noticed the motion picture shows emptying the galleries of practically all of the play houses have been dimly aware that a change of this kind was taking place. The sudden disappearance of the melodrama that used to flaunt its flaming titles on the bill boards of popular priced houses likewise has indicated a change in public taste. And any one who has watched the silent drama patronized nights after night by many thousands of people, many of whom formerly attended the regular theaters, must have realized that the two forms of entertainment are now to a degree directly competitive. Of late the question has arisen, "Will the theaters have to lower their prices?" Or, to put it in more comprehensive terms, how will the motion picture affect the value that the public is getting for its money?

Effect Already Marked

In the last year or two the stage has not by any means won the unqualified support of the public. Many plays have failed. Many more have been forced to play at half-empty houses, and more than one high-grade theater has been turned into a vaudeville and motion picture house.

Now the business of theatrical production is an exceedingly complicated one. It is dependent upon the combined talents of the author, the actor, the producer, the manager and the press agent. Moreover, its results are judged by a public taste that cannot always be foreseen. Obviously, therefore, it is not easy to put a finger on the reason for the present situation. Along Broadway they refer to it as "the great mystery." But a few reasons have been earnestly advanced again and again, including the high cost of living, the automobile, too many good theaters, too few good plays, and the destruction of stage illusions by magazine articles. Of late, however, it is the "movies" that have been called on to bear the burden of the blame, and a glance over the recent history of the two dramatic fields tends to bear this out.

Few people realize the rapid strides taken by the motion picture in the last year or two. Its artistic growth is indicated by the fact that today it is beginning to draw on the abilities of playwrights, producers and actors. Its commercial growth is indicated by the fact that by the end of 1913 the American film concerns have shipped abroad in one year 25,000 miles of films.

No more significant indication of the wonderful development of the dramatic field for motion pictures is needed than the tendency of the great producing concerns to specialize. Some are confining their efforts largely to great spectacular effects such as "Quo Vadis" and the "Last Days of Pompeii," calling for the employment of great numbers of supernumeraries and mammoth artificial settings. The cost of producing one of these is said to have reached \$500,000.

Producers of another group are allying their work more closely with the regular stage and are placing before the patrons of the 10 cent theaters well known dramas enacted by prominent players. Thus we have Bernhardt in "Queen Elizabeth," Forbes-Robertson in "Hamlet" Mrs. Fiske in "Tess of the D'Urbervilles," and Hackett in "The Prisoner of Zenda."

Members of a third group of producers are sending large companies on globe encircling tours, equipped with dramatized versions of popular stories by writers, such as Richard Harding Davis, Lloyd Osborne, Jack London and Dickens, and prepared to enact them in the countries described therein. Others are enacting the biographies of famous men, chapters from history, and yet others are turning out travel views from the South Pole to "darkest" Africa.

Picture Prices Rise

A hint of the possible future high priced film theater is given by the prices charged by some of the theaters showing the more elaborate films, the better seats selling as high as \$1.50. A prominent producer recently emphasized this, saying that everything pointed to gradations in film theaters, as in the regular houses. He foresaw, he said, a first grade of pictures, made by motion picture concerns but exploited after the manner of theatrical productions; a second grade, corresponding to the popular-priced playhouse circular, and a third to supply the 5-cent houses.

Plays Rather Than Stars

American audiences are beginning to look to the play rather than the stars. Some of the best recent successes have been with a mediocre company and a good play, while theatergoers have seen three or four stars crowded into a poor play without success.

One more phase of the situation that attracts attention is the great increase in the number of theaters in New York. This is of importance throughout the United States because New York's judgment is intimately connected with the success or failure of most plays. What New York doesn't like rarely goes out on the road. But in an attempt to rush through enough plays to fill all their

COMMERCE CHAMBER AIDS SPOKANE

After Greatly Advancing City's Progress and Assisting Farmers About, Organization Is to Develop Use of Raw Materials

PLANS 1915 STOP-OVER

SPOKANE, Wash.—This city was incorporated in 1881, and nine years later the Chamber of Commerce was organized. So as early as 1890, when the then Spokane Falls was priding itself on a population of 19,222, the business men

LOS ANGELES REJOICES WITH USE OF GIANT WATER SYSTEM

Big Supply, Brought 250 Miles Through Mountains, Across Desert, Means Electric Power and Irrigation, Also Growth

MUNICIPALLY BUILT

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Water in abundance for all purposes for a long time to come, and electric power for illumination and manufacturing, by the new aqueduct, are generally regarded in Los Angeles as marking an epoch that practically begins with this new year. Thus, by a watercourse of steel and concrete extending 250 miles northward, running through a five-mile tunnel which pierces the heart of the Coast Range, extending for 180 miles across the Mojave desert and climbing high along the flanks of the Sierras, with a system of reservoirs arranged to guard against interruption of the service, the growing city's greatest need has been amply met. The project has meant nine years of constant and accelerated labor, involving business, engineering and mechanical skill of a high order, and the expenditure of \$23,000,000 for construction and \$1,500,000 for land and water rights, which, however, Los Angeles regards as wisely and successfully spent.

Completion of this supplementary mountain water system, by assuring a copious supply, it is believed for generations to come, removes the obstacle that long threatened the city's great future growth and progress, offers opportunity for the development of 120,000 horsepower of electrical energy for driving factory wheels and the lighting of streets, public buildings, manufactories and homes, and incidentally includes the reclamation by the municipality of more than 200 square miles of semi-arid land contiguous to the city.

During the last 10 years Los Angeles has seen its population increasing rapidly and its water supply gradually diminishing under the demands made upon it until it was forced to make inroads on the subterranean sources of the Los Angeles river, from which its reservoirs were being supplied. Hence it was necessary that heroic measures be taken. With publicity all the city became interested.

Interest Engrossing

From the start the project was one of whole-hearted public endeavor, according to an article in the January number of the national Municipal Review. Los Angeles is a city in business. She has carried on her affairs with the acumen of a private corporation. When the city's board of water commissioners decided that the city's interests demanded the new water supply it sent its agents openly, but not in the name of the city, to buy the needed lands and water rights. Ranchers of the valley were paid a price for their properties commensurate with their value at that time as farming or grazing lands. Not until the city had consummated its whole plan of water development in the valley, did the board make known the details of the enterprise. Speculators thus had no opportunity. Nearly 100,000 acres of land was purchased at an average cost of less than \$16 per acre, while many of the water rights were obtained by fillings made in the name of water department engineers long before the public was aware of the city's intentions.

With one small exception, the whole enterprise has been carried on by day labor under the direction of the city's engineers. The building of the aqueduct disproves the oft-repeated assertion that it is economy for a municipality to have its public work done under contract.

Wherever possible the city entered upon a plan of bonus payments by which labor was rewarded over and above its day wage for progress that exceeded the average.

The city required more than 1,500,000 barrels of cement as one of the materials of construction. Finding the necessary components of cement manufacture in close proximity to the aqueduct zone, mills costing in excess of \$200,000 were erected. Before they could be made ready for use 100,000 barrels of cement was needed and bids asked for this quantity. Proposals were received from half a dozen companies. They were identical as to price—\$2.25 per barrel. "We know exactly the cost of manufacture," the agents were told. "The city is going to be in the cement business within a few months." Therefore we do not propose to be held up by any combine. Aqueduct excavation stops until the municipal mills are running."

Before 9 o'clock of the next morning the price offered by one of the bidders dropped to \$1.50 per barrel. The city purchased at this figure, with an option on an additional 100,000 barrels. Had the city cement mills produced only a small percentage of their actual output,

banded themselves together in the Chamber of Commerce and decided that, inasmuch as they had the foundation of a great city they might as well proceed to build one.

In the 23 years following Spokane has grown to a population of 104,402, according to the 1910 federal census. The decade between 1900 and 1910 was the period of its greatest expansion—from 36,842 to 104,402, an increase of more than 183 per cent.

Among the notable early-day accomplishments of the Chamber of Commerce was the organization, in 1893, of a fruit fair, out of which has developed the Spokane interstate fair, rated as the fifth largest of its kind in the United States.

This is the annual harvest ex-

position and play time week of the Pacific Northwest.

In 1903, under the presidency of F. E. Goodall, the chamber laid the nucleus of a permanent exhibit of the products and resources of the surrounding country, which exhibit is said to be one of the finest in the United States.

Today the Spokane Chamber of Commerce has a membership of 1200 business and professional men. Charles Heberle, merchant, is president. The other officers are: Thomas S. Griffith, W. S. McCrea, R. E. Bigelow and Gordon C. Corbaley, vice-presidents; F. M. March, treasurer, and Gordon C. Corbaley, secretary-manager.

During the last few years the cham-

ber's work has covered these main activities: Getting the people of Spokane united; increasing farm production, the number of farmers, farm returns and bettering conditions on the farms; build-

ing up a good business proposition in this way.

In its political aspects the project is considered as remarkable as in its engineering details. The aqueduct has been a municipal enterprise in which there is said to have been no politics. Herein, it is believed by many, lies the secret of success. Every man who went out on to the desert had his work cut out for him. His failure or his advancement lay entirely within himself. Held accountable for his work, it was a plan of the head office that those in executive positions in the engineering division should have the selection of their subordinates. Civil service employees were not always efficient. Where they failed they were thrust aside. In the lower grades of labor the men themselves drove out the drones. It is said that, so far as is known, in no instance did an employee enter the service of the bureau, either in the field or at the headquarters office, where political influence and not worth was the means of procuring his employment.

There were three factors interlocking to make this unusual situation possible. First, the people themselves were always closely following proceedings. This great work has entered into the very civic consciousness of the community. Nearly every citizen took a personal interest and pride in the undertaking. Even the school children knew the details of the city's endeavor. The press gave wide publicity day by day as the work progressed. There was little opportunity for things to go wrong without the people soon knowing it. William Mulholland, the chief engineer, is known in his city as one opposed to politics where efficient work is to be done. The voters stood with Mr. Mulholland. The union of the two forces proved too much for politics, and it looked for likelier pastures. At every municipal election, about the first question that a candidate was asked was, "How are you going to stand on the question of the aqueduct?" The third element in making possible a non-political organization was the city civil service. It was tried conscientiously with the civil service commission and the aqueduct bureau working in harmony, and it worked.

In its economic phases, the aqueduct offers to the city a broad field of future possibilities as to growth and commercial supremacy. The project, in 1905, was seen to be of such magnitude that there came to the people the clear realization that its successful accomplishment was only possible through the understanding and cooperation of all political, labor and commercial factions. This was brought about and has developed a high degree of municipal loyalty and unity. Municipal strength is an indirect outcome.

As Economic Asset

The direct economic results to be realized lie in the disposition of both power and water. Of the latter, the aqueduct assures a daily supplementary supply ranging from 200,000,000 to 300,000,000 gallons, which is considered sufficient for the needs of 2,000,000 consumers. Pending the growth of population to the point where the total flow will be required for this purpose, the present surplus is sufficient for the irrigation of more than 135,000 acres of land, all of which may be brought within the limits of the larger city now planned. Within this area, the water, first used for irrigation, automatically with the increase of population can be slowly withdrawn to fulfill the more important office of domestic supply. A market awaits all the present surplus as soon as a distribution system can be built.

The direct financial return from the sales for irrigation will be large, but they must be of secondary importance in comparison with the indirect increase of municipal wealth that will follow the application of the water to the land. It means adding an area of more than 200 square miles to the Los Angeles "back country" in a region so endowed naturally that under the intensive cultivation here followed two or three acres provide for a family of average size.

The aqueduct offers the possible generation of power in such quantity and at such a low rate that it is safe to assume no single power corporation, or group of power corporations now operating within the city can compete with it. When it is realized that the present electrical power consumption of the city for all purposes outside of street-railways is estimated at 36,000 horsepower, it will be seen how large a commercial asset is contained in this phase of aqueduct building. Los Angeles already has the first power house, with a capacity of 37,500 horsepower, for which \$3,500,000 in bonds was voted in 1910, now under construction. It will require \$1,250,000 additional to complete the work and deliver the energy at the city's gates. The proposal to issue bonds for this amount with the addition of \$5,250,000 for the construction of a city distribution system is now being considered.

Before 9 o'clock of the next morning the price offered by one of the bidders dropped to \$1.50 per barrel. The city purchased at this figure, with an option on an additional 100,000 barrels. Had the city cement mills produced only a small percentage of their actual output,

under way for a comprehensive publicity campaign to have tourists in 1915 stop over in Spokane. The chamber believes this is one of the most important tasks confronting the organization, and is trying to unite all Pacific Northwest cities in a concerted campaign.

Modern conditions and the trend of all classes toward organization have resulted in the formation of a number of organizations in Spokane, such as the Art Club, Realty Board, Mining Men's Club, Buying-at-Home League and others. Representatives of all these organizations seek to coordinate the efforts of all in a harmonious campaign to build up Spokane. This is expected to bring satisfactory results soon.

MONITORIALS By NIXON WATERMAN

ADMINISTRATION POETIZING

It's only a poet's task;
To have to find a rhyme for Clark;
And almost any poet could
Hunt up good rhymes for Underwood;
And though he might, with earnest tryin',
Get something that would rhyme with
Bryan,
He'd find the muse not very partial
Toward finding him rhyme words for
Marshall;
While rhymes for Wilson—lackaday!—
They're scarce as hen's teeth, so they say.

HIGH-PERBOLE

"Is the altitude of your new addition to the town such that you are warranted in calling it 'Alpine Heights'?"

"Well, it may be that somebody will accuse me of showing a disposition to make mountains out of molehills."

Even under the new currency Bill's operation the man who believes that the world owes him a living will find that he will have to do a good deal of hustling in order that he may collect the amount he believes is due him.

Here's something our Congress can do if it will:
As a favor we'd deem it immense:
For our shopping, make over our one dollar bill.
And have it worth 98 cents.

Once girls learned music, French and art,
To be men's sure decoys,
But now they learn stenography,
And marry their employers.

He wrote the paper a caustic note,
And said it lacked the nerve
To shringling columns to devote
To ends it ought to serve.
"You have no bravery," wrote he,
"You're recreant and tame;
Your cowards won't do for me!"
But he didn't sign his name.

FARMING COURSE IS DECIDED UPON FOR HIGH SCHOOL

San Jose Board of Education Plans to Buy City Lot Upon Which Pupils Can Experiment

SAN JOSE, CAL.—The city board of education at their meeting held recently accepted the plans of C. M. Osenbaugh, principal of the high school, and Alexander Sherriffs, city superintendent of schools, for an agricultural course in the San Jose high schools, says the Times-Star. The plan includes the purchase or renting of a lot to be used in the raising and study of agricultural products and employing a special instructor in agriculture.

The orchard land under consideration is at Eighth and Martha streets, only eight blocks from the high school. This strip of land is said to be adapted to the raising of vegetables, fruit, plants and grain. Irrigation, fertilization, pruning and nursery work will be among the subjects taught in the new course. It is estimated that the land could be rented for \$500 a year. A house on the property rents for \$180 per year, and \$200 is realized from the fruit raised.

The members present last night were Dr. D. E. Nash, John O'Keefe, A. P. Jarman, Mrs. W. P. Dougherty, W. J. Leet, Alexander Sherriffs and Miss Anne Darling.

SCHOOL MERGER FAVORED

TACOMA, Wash.—A recent informal vote favored the seven districts from Edgewood to the Mountain View district, making a consolidated system, with the high school at Sumner and other departments all under one administration, says the Tribune.

MINNESOTA UNIVERSITY AIDS FARMERS COOPERATIVE WORK

MINNEAPOLIS—The University of Minnesota agricultural extension division directed its efforts largely, in the year just passed, to the encouraging and organizing cooperative associations among the farmers of the state so that they will be better able to help themselves. Cooperative creameries, cow testing associations, cheese factories, associations for the shipping of livestock, farmers' clubs, associations for the handling of eggs were organized.

The campaign for the raising of better cattle has resulted in several hundred head of pure stock being shipped into the state to supply enterprising farmers who are anxious to develop the industry along technical lines.

LONDON—PARIS—BREMEN

MARSHALLOWS JAN. 20
SCHARNHORST JAN. 21

Kronprinzessin Cecilie . Jan. 20
KOENIG ALBERT JAN. 21

George Washington . . Jan. 31

Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm Feb. 17
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*Prinzess Irene Jan. 8

Berlin . . Jan. 31

*Omits Gibraltar.

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MEDITERRANEAN

MADEIRA, GIBRALTAR, ALGIERS, NAPLES, GENOA

*S. S. Cleveland (17,000 Tons) (

Smith Off Ticket; May Run on Stickers

(Continued from page one)

the fraud appearing on the nomination papers. But the expense, Mr. Smith said, would be so great that he would not want to enter without giving the matter careful consideration. He said that at the meeting in ward 10 many voters approached him and said that they were going to write his name on the ballot if he was not certified on the ballot and offered to furnish a sticker to every candidate in ward 10 without cost to Mr. Smith if he would make the run.

At the hearing Attorney Field said that the petitioner claimed that he was entitled to a hearing under the statute that the ballot law commission had power to pass on objections and consider other features.

Attorney Field claimed that Mr. Smith was nominated the minute he had filed the required number of good signatures and that the certification was merely a clerical task, except as regards forgeries, and that their error in calling over 100 names forgeries which he could prove to be genuine, and only genuine, was on the same footing as a mathematical error in adding up and marking down a total; that the legitimate signatures were there and the failure of the election commissioners to recognize their validity should not be allowed to rob a man of his constitutional rights.

Judge Bolster interrupted to say that the question was one of interpretation of the statute and not of equity or moral rights.

In opening Mr. Field brought evidence of more than 100 papers and asked them to be accepted as a reason why his client should be given another hearing. He declared that Mr. Smith was automatically nominated when these men signed the papers.

At this point Mr. Minton called attention to the fact that Mr. Smith had been given permission by the election board six days prior to the expiration of the time for certification to go over his papers.

Mr. Smith, it was pointed out, got in his objections seven minutes before the time, not allowing the election commissioners time to certify the names, so they dismissed the petition at that time. They claim that according to law it is too late to take that matter up again, and that it was closed altogether.

Mr. Smith said, in explanation that he had not purposely delayed this, but had required all the time to gather sufficient evidence to put him on the ballot.

Of his petition for a rehearing by the ballot law commission, Ernest E. Smith said:

"My request for a rehearing is prompted not merely by a personal desire for nomination. Thousands of citizens do not approve the connivance of Mr. Kenny and Mr. Curley by which they remain technical candidates; especially when a third candidate who presented the cleanest signatures of all is deprived of a place on the ballot merely because of the same legal-technicalities. Personal ambitions can be disregarded, but the reputation of the community demands the square deal."

Former Senator Richard S. Teeling was today selected by Mr. Kenny to assist him in the active management of his campaign.

A rally of the Thomas J. Kenny campaign for mayor will be held in Faneuil hall tonight, when Joseph F. O'Connell of Dorchester, ex-congressman, will begin active campaigning in behalf of Mr. Kenny's candidacy.

Former Congressman O'Connell will be the headliner of the rally, with Thomas J. Kenny, the candidate, himself.

Criticisms of Congressman James M. Curley were voiced by Mr. Kenny in addressing six rallies last night.

Congressman Curley addressed four meetings last night.

From a car bearing a large white banner and filled with enthusiastic friends, George W. Coleman, Citizens Municipal League candidate for council, spoke at several rallies. At the Kenny rally in the Ford building Mr. Coleman said he believes that every one should get a little different point of view as to city affairs.

School Committeeman Michael H. Corcoran, candidate for reelection, addressed the Metropolitan Hill Improvement Association and the Mt. Hope Improvement Association last night.

WAKEFIELD HIGH DEBATE TO BE ON THE PHILIPPINES

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—The boys' and girls' debating societies will contest at the high school building, Monday night, on the question of the Philippine Islands having independence at the end of five years.

The girls' club will be represented by Miss Marion Mansfield (captain), Miss Margaret O'Connor and Miss Hildur Carlson. Arguments for the boys will be presented by Carroll T. Bonney (captain), Earle Stewart and Raymond Griffin.

The judges will be Charles H. Howe, principal; Mrs. Ralph C. Bean, a former teacher, and Eden K. Bowser, representative-elect.

PAVING CASE REVIEW GRANTED

Judge Sheldon of the supreme court yesterday allowed the city of Boston to file a bill of review in the subject of a degree restraining the city from placing wooden pavement in Exchange street, Merchants row, State street and part of

THREE HORSES RESCUED
Three horses were rescued last evening when fire in the 2½-story wooden structure at 108 Washington street north sent volumes of smoke into the structure occupied by the horses. The loss was about \$500.

SUFFRAGISTS IN 17-MILE TRAMP CONTINUE MARCH

Miss Rosalie Jones and Her Colleagues Walk From Nyack to Jones Point, N. Y., in Third Day of On to Albany Trip

PLAN ANOTHER HIKE

JONES POINT, N. Y.—Miss Rosalie Jones and her followers who are making a second annual march from New York to Albany in the interest of equal suffrage, today walk from here through West Point to Newburgh. The hikers came here Friday night.

They covered about 17 miles on Friday, the route being over a rough country from Nyack, through Haverstraw and Stony Point. Eleven of those who started the march have given up and taken trains back to their homes.

WASHINGTON—Encouraged by the tramp of their New York colleagues who headed by Miss Rosalie Jones, are advancing on Albany to petition the Legislature for a suffrage amendment, the Congressional Union here on Friday began plans for a similar move upon Annapolis, the Maryland capital.

The invaders, it was announced, will go next week to Baltimore, where the suffragists are to concentrate, and strengthened by the Maryland forces, will march to the state capital. It was announced also that when Congress reassembles the Congressional Union will undertake an active campaign in support of the proposed federal suffrage amendment.

NAVY YARD MEN AT CHARLESTOWN GET PAY RAISES

Ordnance Workers, Boat Builders, Millwrights and Painters Benefit—Machinists Lose

Wage increases for ordnance workers, boat builders, millwrights and painters employed at the Charlestown navy yard are announced in the 1914 schedule just received from the navy department, Washington. The rating of coremaker has been abolished, that group of workers being in the future classified as molders, providing them also with a slight advance in their pay.

Substantially more employees are affected by the new wage scales than had been recommended by the 1914 wage board at the local yard of which William J. Baxter, naval constructor, is chairman. Only the ordnance men were listed for raises, but Washington officials, after hearing protests from the several trades represented here, granted more general increases. The machinists, who were most active in protest, were not affected.

Wages also have been increased at the Portsmouth, New York, Philadelphia, Norfolk, Charleston, Puget Sound and Mare Island navy yards.

FRANKLIN BEQUEST CITED AS EXAMPLE

NEW YORK—Benjamin Franklin's bequest of \$10,000 to the city of Boston to be loaned at 5 per cent to "young married artificers" served as a precedent Friday in a decision permitting the town of Orleans, Mass., to accept a gift of \$5000 under the will of Mary E. Hale Burke.

Mrs. Burke's will left this sum to Orleans to be invested and the income to be used for the needy of the town. Her executors refused to pay the \$5000 saying the bequest was too indefinite to be valid. The surrogate upheld this contention, but the appellate division of the supreme court on Friday reversed the decision and cited the case of Franklin and the city of Boston as authority.

NEW DANCES BARRED AT PLAZA

More than 400 persons attended the first assembly of the year held at the Copley-Plaza last night. The new dances were excluded by the assembly committee.

ELEVEN NEW SCHOLARSHIPS ARE ANNOUNCED AT TUFTS

Additional Graduate Fellowships for Institution at Medford Are Also Provided and Change Is Made in Teaching Force

MEDFORD, Mass.—The establishment of 11 new scholarships and two new fellowships for graduate students at Tufts and Jackson Colleges was announced this morning by the board of trustees.

The fellowships each amount to \$250 and were established in accordance with a bequest of Charles Hyde Olmsted of Hartford, Conn. They will be known respectively as the Olmsted and Miner fellowships and will be awarded to graduate students in the department of natural history.

The 11 scholarships have been founded

SOCIOLOGICAL LECTURES ARE TO BE GIVEN BY SPECIALISTS

Labor, Legal, Literary, Political and Social Topics Are to Be Discussed Formally in Second Term of Boston School of Social Research Which Starts on Monday

Educational lectures on social, literary, labor, legal and political subjects are included in the weekly series of the second term at the Boston school of social research to start Monday night. The lectures are to be held in Lorimer hall, Tremont Temple, and will be followed by debate.

A series of Wednesday night conferences on the aim of socialism by James Mackaye, author of "The Economy of Happiness," begins Jan. 14 in room A, Tremont Temple.

The schedule of lectures in the second term is given below. George Grover Mills is chairman.

Jan. 5—"East Side Types," Miss Mary Agnes Best; "Songs of the People," Mrs. Bertha Cushing Child.

Jan. 12—"Bernard Shaw as a Social Symptom," Dr. Stanton Coit of London.

Jan. 19, "American Literature and Dullars," Abraham Cahan, editor of the New York Daily Worker.

Jan. 26, "The Negro and the Labor Problem," Dr. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois, director National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Feb. 2, "Human Nature and Politics," Graham Wallas, London school of economics.

The lectures begin at 8 p.m. and the Victoria concerts preceding the lectures at 7:30 p.m.

FIREMEN SAVE PROPERTIES IN BEVERLY STREET

Firemen succeeded in confining a three-alarm fire to the five-story brick building, 20, 22 and 24 Medford street, last evening, when the flames almost spread across a narrow area way to the six-story building numbered 69 Beverly street. The damage is variously estimated from \$50,000 to more than \$100,000.

The Keniston Engineering Company, in whose office the fire started, experienced the greatest loss. At No. 22 the stock and fixtures were burned of the following firms: Hedstrom & Olson Company, machinists; Sherlock Company, plate glass; the Franklin Laundry Company and Star Towel Company, the Paris Paper Box Company, manufacturers of coffee urns, and J. G. Chase & Co., confectioners. Before its discovery the two-story wooden blacksmith shop of Forgan Brothers, across Medford street, was found afire.

Within a few feet is the lines of the Brainerd-Dow Company building that burned a year ago. The fire of last night was discovered by the same policeman, Officer Joseph A. Verkampen.

SALEM MAY PAY MR. ADAMS' BILL

SALEM, Mass.—City Solicitor Michael L. Sullivan rendered to the city council this morning the opinion that it may appropriate money legally from the city treasury if it so sees fit to indemnify Rufus D. Adams, the former mayor of the city, for the expense of \$1800 to which he was put in defending the suit brought against him by Capt. John J. Carr of the police court.

The suit was the result of statements made by Mr. Adams in a letter to the civil service commissioners in 1911 in answer to their inquiry as to what his reasons were for not promoting Mr. Carr, then sergeant, to the captaincy. The suit was tried about three weeks ago and the jury gave the verdict for Mr. Adams.

TECH MOVING IS PLANNED FOR 1915

Plans are being considered to complete and occupy the educational portion of the new \$10,000,000 home of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology by the fall of 1915. Last classes in the old Tech will be heard in the spring of that year, according to a statement by Prof. John R. Ritchie, Jr., in addressing the Master Builders Association Friday.

The trustees and one will be awarded in each department offering graduate work. Each scholarship gives free tuition to the recipient, who expected to devote himself wholly to advanced study.

Announcement is also made that Prof. Charles H. Fay has been chosen dean of the graduate school to succeed Prof. J. Sterling Kingsley, who resigned this summer to accept a professorship at the University of Illinois. Professor Fay is the present head of the department of modern languages in the Liberal Arts school.

by the trustees and one will be awarded in each department offering graduate work. Each scholarship gives free tuition to the recipient, who expected to devote himself wholly to advanced study.

How to Listen to Music is the subject upon which Arthur M. Curry will lecture tomorrow afternoon at the Boston public library at 3:30 o'clock, which is free to the public, and will be illustrated by selections.

MUSIC TALK IS SCHEDULED

"How to Listen to Music" is the subject upon which Arthur M. Curry will lecture tomorrow afternoon at the Boston public library at 3:30 o'clock, which is free to the public, and will be illustrated by selections.

BOSTON & MAINE CONTEMPLATES FEWER TRAINS

Reduction of Number of Runs on All Lines to Be Proposed to Public Service Board on Plea That Economy Is Needed

AFFECT FEW MEN

Reduction of the train service on the Boston & Maine approximately five percent to meet the corresponding decrease in the earnings is contemplated by the management as an economic step to put the operation of the system on a businesslike basis as possible. The removal of certain trains is to be general over all of the system, none of the divisions being omitted; the decrease in the train operations is said to be minor and not in the same proportion as the service reduction.

The Boston & Maine now has a petition before the public service commission of Massachusetts upon which a public hearing will be given Jan. 6, seeking permission to cancel the late theater trains and rearrange its schedule so that other trains may take care of that traffic.

The reduction is pointed out as similar to any problem in a business or manufacturing house where a decrease in earnings makes necessary a curtailment in production expenses to obtain an economic balance. The management has been at work on the rearrangement of the schedule for some weeks in an endeavor to sort out those trains that carry the least amount of traffic and that may be served by other trains with running times changed to correspond to the new conditions.

The reduction in the number of employees is said to be small although the rank of many of the extra men employed are under arrest through orders of the state authority executed Friday by a woman, Miss Fern Hobbs, private secretary of Governor West. Enforcement of saloon laws is being sought.

The Governor called on Mayor Stewart to close the saloons and he refused.

When Sheriff Rand also refused to act Governor West sent Miss Hobbs to take charge of the situation. It was charged that liquor was being sold to minors and that closing hours were not observed.

Miss Hobbs first demanded the resignations of members of the city council and other city officials and was refused. Five coast artillerymen, commanded by Col. N. K. Lawton, superintendent of the state penitentiary, then took charge of the saloons and confined the city officials.

OUTDOOR SPORT SYSTEM ADVISED

At the final meeting last night of the Somerville school committee of 1913, Superintendent Charles S. Clark made his sixth annual report. He recommended small classes in elementary schools for exceptional children and additional classes for non-English speaking pupils. He proposed a physical director to be appointed to have charge of outdoor sports in the high school.

Award of diploma credits for high school work done outside of school, additional accommodations for the boys' and girls' vocational schools, completion of the Cutler school in ward 7 and erection of a grammar school in East Somerville were other recommendations.

MAYNARD TALKS HIGH SCHOOL SITE

MAYNARD, Mass.—George H. Creighton, B. C. Coughlin and James J. Wilferty, a sub-committee of the committee appointed by the town to have charge of the erection of a high school building, find that it will be necessary to move two houses to secure the required 100 feet frontage on the proposed Main street lot, which is owned by the American Woolen Company. Purchase of the lot is now being negotiated.

At a meeting of the committee this week Charles Greco, a Boston architect, presented modified plans for a two-story school building to seat 200 pupils.

SUFFRAGISTS TO MEET ON JAN. 15

Among the members going from Boston to the next conference of the board of directors of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association, to be held at Springfield Jan. 15 are Mrs. Maude Wood Park, Mrs. Teresa Crowley, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, Mrs. John Leonard and Mrs. Mary Hutchinson Page. The meeting is for the purpose of forming committees and making plans for the suffrage parade to be held in Boston May 10, in the branch associations of the western part of the state.

EVERETT TO PAY ITS NEW ALDERMEN

At the final session of the Everett common council, the order calling for an annual salary of \$200 for the members of the board of aldermen was adopted. The adoption occasioned much surprise as it was believed the council would decline to concur with the board.

MR. ANDREW CHALLENGED

A. Piatt Andrew of Gloucester, candidate against Congressman Augustus P. Gardner for Congress in 1914, has been requested by Nelson B. Clark of Beverly, Progressive party leader, to tell his position on the initiative and referendum and direct legislation.

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Commences Monday, Jan. 5th

10 PER CENT to 33½ PER CENT DISCOUNT

A FEW SPECIAL BARGAINS:
1 Dark Oak Dining Table, 4ft. 6in., extend 10 ft., slightly marked.....\$25.00
1 Dark Oak Dining Table, 4ft. 6in., extend 10ft., slightly marked.....\$20.00
2 3ft. Dark Bedsteads.....\$10.00
9 Arm Chairs, real leather seats.....\$7.00
Several Arm Chairs (1-3 per cent discount off).....\$9.00 to \$17.00
1 Settle, plain spring seat, real leather and 2 leather pillows.....\$50.00
1 4ft. Hexagonal Table, slightly damaged.....\$20.00

All Our Wool Rugs, all sizes, 25 per cent discount

Hammered Copper Goods, Lamps, etc., 10 per cent discount

Progress Made in Auto Affairs

BIG DEMAND FOR NEW AUTOMOBILE NUMBER PLATES

All Previous Records Broken in Rush for Registration at Massachusetts Highway Commission—Colors Are Reversed

TUDOR GETS FIRST TAG

These are busy days for the man in charge of giving out automobile number plates at the headquarters of the Massachusetts highway commission. Never before has there been such a rush for plates as is the case this year, and it will probably be a couple of weeks at least before the demand gets down to a normal condition.

That there is a bigger rush this year than heretofore is due to three reasons. First, there are more cars to be registered; second, the season has been so open and mild this winter that those having motor cars are using them every day instead of having them stored up for the spring to come; third, the fact that the highway commission has given out the statement that 1913 numbers will not be accepted at all this year has made many motorists who have in years past believed that the previous year's number would go until the first rush was over hasten to get their plates at once.

This year those motorists who had number plates under 5001 were given the privilege of applying for the same number this year as last. Such persons had to send in applications before the middle of December and many took advantage of this. License number 1 was again taken out by Frederick Tudor who had had this number every year since the state began issuing number plates.

This year's tags are the same as those for 1912. Last year the tag was a blue field with white letters. This is just reversed for 1914 and follows out the policy adopted by the commission of reversing the plate each year. The plates are very neat and show up very plainly.

MANY FACTORS ENTER INTO INFLATION OF AUTO TIRES

"There are so many different factors having an influence on the usage of tires that no rule for inflation can be adopted which will be exactly suitable to all conditions," says L. Greenwald, manager of the service department of a large tire manufacturing concern. "Style of car construction, the weight and its distribution, power, road conditions, speed, the expert or careless driver, effect of climate and numerous other things all have important connections with the strains to which the tires will be subjected. Consequently a fixed rule for inflation would, in view of these things produce different results."

The schedules of inflation recommended by the tire companies provide a basis from which to work. Ordinarily the tires on front wheels should be inflated from 15 to 18 pounds per inch of tire section and the rear tires from 15 to 20 pounds per inch of tire section. For example: Four-inch tires on front wheels from 60 to 72 pounds and the rear from 60 to 80 pounds. The variation in these pressures naturally depends upon the tires before mentioned, principally the weight of car. For instance—tires on a car weighing 1800 pounds do not require as much air pressure as the tires on a car weighing 2500 pounds. The tires ride hard when pumped up to a high pressure and used on light cars but with the same pressure ride comfortably on heavy car.

In determining the correct size of tire and the proper inflation, it is important to know the weight of car and its distribution on the front and rear wheels. Run front half of car on platform scales and make note of the weight. Then place only the rear half of car on scales recording this weight also. The weight carried by each tire will be one half of either of the respective amounts.

Resiliency is primarily governed by the construction and quality of the tires but is largely influenced by the inflation and the weight carried. A 4 inch tire inflated to 70 pounds pressure and carrying a weight of 800 pounds will naturally ride easier than the same size tire with the same inflation carrying a weight of 700 pounds. The heavier weight causes some deflection of the tire on the ground and increases the action adding to the comfort of the ride. As the deflection or flattening of the tire is increased either by weight or reducing the air pressure, most of the vibration is absorbed by the tires and not by the springs of the car. The danger is in going to an extreme, and a great many car owners, in this way, sacrifice tire efficiency and maximum mileage.

If you find the tires ride hard when inflated to 80 pounds pressure it is safe to reduce the pressure to 75 or 70 pounds providing this does not permit the tires to bulge or flatten under the weight of the car.

"Don't make the mistake of guessing at the inflation from appearances; use a tire gauge at least once every week—the tire sometimes appear to round up pretty well but when tested with gauge you may find the pressure is entirely too low to secure best results."

"A great many tires are damaged in a

NEW YORK AUTO SHOW IS OPENED THIS AFTERNOON



GRAND CENTRAL PALACE, NEW YORK

Scene of the fourteenth National automobile show

NEW YORK—With one of the largest exhibits of motor cars, motor cycles and automobile accessories yet assembled under one roof in this city, the fourteenth annual automobile show opened in

the Grand Central Palace at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Never before has New York city seen so many different makes of automobiles on exhibition at one time. This year there is to be one show and the management has succeeded in getting together a splendid exhibit. Many changes will be noted in the types of car, the manner of display and the setting devised this year.

BOOM CREATED BY ACTIVITY AMONG MOTOR BOAT MEN

Announcement That Possibly Three Racers May Be Sent Abroad Arouses Interest

NEW YORK—The activity of motor boat men in all departments of the sport of motor boating has created a big boom in the yards of builders and designers and the announcement that two and possibly three boats will be sent abroad this year to capture the British international trophy, has increased interest greatly. Several motor boat men who are in no way connected with the industry are planning a syndicate in Philadelphia to build and maintain a high speed boat to be sent abroad.

The high speed shown by the Maple Leaf rather disengaged American motor boat men, but now that a few months have worn off the disappointment experienced, efforts are being made to form a syndicate and already plans of high speed boats are being drawn by several designers. The boats planned are to be between 30 and 40 feet in length and the power plant will consist of two six or eight-cylinder motors of about 150 or 200 horsepower each.

Numerous forms of shock absorbers, and supplementary springs are to be exhibited. There will be the coil spring, hydraulic and friction type of shock preventors. Most motorists are interested in the fuel problem and therefore the kerosene carburetor will have a strong appeal. There will also be a number of new types of gasoline carburetors all of which offer more power and economy. The ignition specialists will have a big display of advanced type of magneto and spark plugs.

CALIFORNIA IS AGAIN LEADING

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—According to the records of the motor vehicle department in the secretary of state's office at the close of the 1913 auto business, California invested \$46,800,000 in automobiles, and the second consecutive year led all other states in the purchase of motor vehicles. The total investment in motor cars since the registrations of automobiles began in 1905 was estimated at \$183,850,000.

PREDICT BIG YEAR FOR AUTOMOBILES

DETROIT—That more automobiles will be made in this city during the year 1914 than was the case in 1913 is the prediction of those who are closely connected with this industry here. During the year just closed there were no less than 281,700 motor cars turned out by Detroit manufacturers. This was \$8,000 more than in 1912. Plans for 1914 will bring the number up to at least 305,000, or over 100 more than during the past 12 months.

Some idea of the tremendous strides which have been taken in the manufacture of automobiles in the country can be obtained by looking at a few figures. In 1905 only 10,730 motor cars were made here. In 1906 this was raised at 12,000.

ACCESSORIES TO BE A BIG FACTOR AT BOSTON SHOW

Many Novel and Advantageous Improvements Will Be Seen at Automobile Exhibit; Electrical Devices of Special Interest

SAND-GRIP FEATURED

As this year is one in which the equipment of the automobile is receiving more attention than heretofore and the new accessories that have been put before the public during the past 12 months have included many novel and advantageous specialties, Manager Chester I. Campbell of the Boston automobile show has been turning his attention more than ever to this part of the annual exhibition with a view to giving New England motorists a chance to see everything of the very latest line in automobile accessories.

Electricity has played an important part in the accessory line and many and varied are the ingenious devices which have been perfected so that the year 1914 finds some of the gasoline cars almost entirely operated by electric push buttons with the exception of the steering. Mr. Campbell has for the first time personally taken charge of the accessory display and promises that this department will have a larger and more representative exhibit than at any of the previous shows.

Electrical devices usually cut down the work of operating a car and for this reason it is natural that such devices will have an absorbing interest to the motorists. Among these will be an electric transmission that not only does away with the shifting of gears but the gears themselves.

An electric automatic sand grip is an exhibit that is a decided novelty. If a car equipped with this appliance gets into a particularly slippery zone and the car begins to skid all the operator has to do is to touch a button on the steering wheel and it releases a thin layer of sand about 10 inches in width and spreads it out in the path of the rear wheels. The sand is carried in a box on the running-board or may be used in combination with the tool box.

An appliance that will dim the headlights is another device that will attract attention for it certainly has earned a place in the equipment of a car, especially if the owner is in the habit of driving through the crowded city streets at night. It is known as a "dim-down." Another feature of this device is in the economy that it shows in power. A device that permits the headlights to follow the course of the front wheels and illuminate the road directly ahead of the car while rounding a turn will be on display. The appliance is easily attached and simple in its operation.

The electric starter will not be overlooked. There will be several new types as well as a number of lighting systems. These are all show improvements that eliminate the difficulties entailed by short circuiting and other freaks of electric power. In fact about every known electrical contrivance that is applied to motor cars will be among the exhibits.

Numerous forms of shock absorbers, and supplementary springs are to be exhibited. There will be the coil spring, hydraulic and friction type of shock preventors. Most motorists are interested in the fuel problem and therefore the kerosene carburetor will have a strong appeal. There will also be a number of new types of gasoline carburetors all of which offer more power and economy. The ignition specialists will have a big display of advanced type of magneto and spark plugs.

BOSTON MOTOR TRUCK SHOW WILL BE AN EXTENSIVE ONE

That users of motor trucks in Boston and New England will benefit by the fact that Boston will be the only big city in the East to hold a commercial vehicle show this year is clearly shown at this early date by the big demand for space in the exhibit which is to be held in Mechanics building, March 17-21. Although over two months away the list of applications already in shows that the number of exhibits will be larger and the types displayed more varied than ever before.

Every type of motor wagon from the 10-ton truck down to the smallest type of light delivery models will be seen. In all of the models will be noted improvements with a trend toward economy of fuel and time. There will be variety now in use.



A Vision of Your Car

fully equipped with Weed Chains safely taking the slippery curve ahead. You can look ahead with satisfaction, you can view the slippery curve with confidence, you can drive your car with assured comfort and pleasure when you have on Weed Chains. Do not neglect to put them on. You know

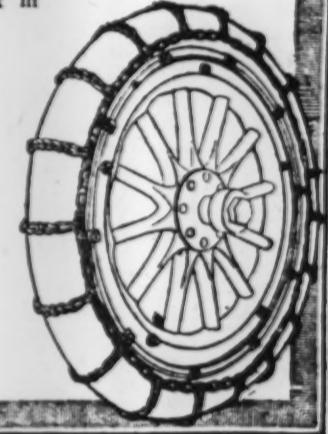
Weed Anti-Skid Chains

Absolutely Prevent Skidding

No other device has ever been invented that takes the place of Weed Chains. All kinds of "makeshifts" have been tried—useless and worthless all. The real value of Weed Chains has been proven so often and so satisfactorily during the last ten years that there is no room for argument. They are slipped on

Sold for ALL Tires by Dealers Everywhere
Weed Chain Tire Grip Co.

28 Moore Street, New York
Manufactured for Canada by Dominion Chain Co., Limited—Head Office: Shaughnessy Building, Montreal, Canada.



new auto license law passed last spring by the Legislature.

—oo—

Applications for space in the Newark (N. J.) automobile show are coming in at a rate which indicates that more cars and accessories than ever before will be on view in the first regiment armory there during the week of Feb. 21-28. Commercial cars are to be a feature of this exhibition, and as there will be no commercial car show in New York this season, the motor truck distributors in the metropolitan district are planning to give an unusually complete exhibit at Newark.

—oo—

The Illinois Garage Association will hold its first annual convention at the Lexington hotel, Chicago, Jan. 27 and 28. The delegates will be entertained at the motor show on the first night of the convention and on the following evening as the guests of the Chicago Garage Owners Association at a banquet. The committee in charge estimates that approximately 400 delegates from all parts of Illinois will attend.

—oo—

The Green Bay Motor Club of Green Bay, Wis., is conducting a strenuous campaign for the elimination of grade crossings in that city.

—oo—

Kentucky State University is to conduct a course in road building next week, and the week after. The course is free and in the morning the pupils will have lecture work with practical field and office work in the afternoon.

—oo—

It is claimed that DeKalb, Ill., has the honor of being the first city or town officially to change the name of a street to the Lincoln Highway. Main street forms a part of the new cross-continent highway, and its old name has been abandoned in favor of the new one.

—oo—

The Society of Automobile Engineers will probably hold its next midsummer meeting at Cape May, N. J., June 22-27 are the probable dates of the meeting. The S. A. E. council is now discussing the subject, but as no opposition to Cape May has developed, its selection is practically assured.

—oo—

More than 80,000 automobile owners in Ohio, over 12,000 in and about Cleveland, have been relieved; temporarily at least, of paying an auto license fee as the result of a decision at Columbus of Common Pleas Judge Kinkead, in which he knocked out as unconstitutional the

MOTORCYCLE NOTES

It is estimated that more than 4000 persons attended the first exclusive motorcycle show ever held in St. Louis. The exhibition was held Dec. 18, 19 and 20 in the clubrooms of the Motorcycle Club of St. Louis, and the large attendance evidenced the keen interest taken in motorcycle cycling in that section.

The rapid growth of the Beloit (Wis.) Motorcycle Club has made it necessary to add to the space devoted to their clubrooms.

Wisconsin riders are considering forming a state federation for motorcycle clubs, to work in conjunction with the Federation of American Motorcyclists.

The authorities are considering placing a squad of motorcycle policemen along the country highways in the vicinity of Worcester, Mass.

Exports of American motorcycles during the first half of 1913 amounted to \$749,000.

Two hundred and thirty motorcyclists became members of the Federation of American Motorcyclists during the month of November.



The Light for Everybody

You can read or work by artificial light and be comfortable. A flickering light is annoying. The soft mellow glow of the

RAYO Lamp

is the best light for reading, sewing or whenever artificial light is used.

The RAYO Lamp is constructed on scientific principles. It gives the best and steadiest light. It is made of solid brass—nickel-plated. Lighted without removing chimney or shade. Easy to clean and rewick. A style for every purpose.

Ask your dealer

STANDARD OIL COMPANY
New York of New York Buffalo
Albany Boston



50 % Discount

on the very

Finest Furs

by

Chandler & Co.

This great sale includes more than \$80,000 worth of furs made for the very highest class retail furriers in the world.

See Chandler & Co.'s Advertisement on Last Page, Sec. 1.

Frames and Crank Shafts Straightened

All kinds of gears made and sold—REDUCTORS

Welding, Gears, Casting, Drilling, Boring and Various

Welding, General Machine Work and Automobile Repairing.

BEACON AUTO MACHINE CO.

Tel. 8269 Rox. 81 Hampshire St. Boston

The Kind, Quality and Style of the Furs at

50% Discount

A Magnificent—an Enormous Display

The Entire Fourth Floor of Chandler & Company's Establishment will be devoted to this sale

HUDSON SEAL COATS

	Value	Price
1 Hudson Seal Coat	420.00	210.00
1 Hudson Seal and Fitch Coat	200.00	100.00
1 Hudson Seal and Chinchilla Squirrel	165.00	82.50
1 Hudson Seal and Skunk Coat	275.00	137.50
1 Hudson Seal and Skunk Coat	325.00	162.50
1 Hudson Seal and Fitch Coat	185.00	92.50
1 Hudson Seal (original Redfern model)	450.00	195.00
1 Hudson Seal Coat	300.00	150.00
2 Hudson Seal and Fitch Coats	280.00	140.00
1 Hudson Seal Coat	150.00	75.00

NEAR SEAL COATS

	Value	Price
2 Near Seal Coats	95.00	47.50
1 Near Seal Coat, chinchilla squirrel collar	100.00	50.00
2 Near Seal Coats, raccoon collars	95.00	47.50

MOLE COATS

	Value	Price
1 Mole Coat	400.00	200.00
1 Mole and Taupe Fox Coat	450.00	225.00
1 Mole and Ermine Coat	375.00	187.50
1 Mole and Ermine Coat	350.00	175.00
1 Mole and Hudson Seal Coat	600.00	295.00

LEOPARD COATS

	Value	Price
1 Leopard Coat	220.00	110.00
1 Leopard Coat	240.00	120.00

KARAKUL COATS

	Value	Price
10 Long Karakul Coats	95.00	45.00
1 Black Karakul Coat	70.00	35.00
1 Black Karakul Coat	110.00	55.00
1 Karakul Coat, with raccoon collar	85.00	42.50
1 Karakul Coat	125.00	62.50
1 Karakul and Fitch Coat	240.00	120.00
1 Karakul Coat	145.00	72.50
1 Short Karakul Coat (Bernard model)	250.00	125.00
1 Karakul Coat	200.00	100.00
1 Flat Karakul Coat	550.00	250.00

SQUIRREL COATS

	Value	Price
1 Sable Squirrel Coat	150.00	75.00
1 Sable Squirrel Coat	200.00	100.00
1 Sable Squirrel Coat	250.00	125.00

FUR SETS

	Value	Price
1 Flat Karakul Set	350.00	175.00
1 Ermine and Skunk Set	235.00	117.50
1 Fitch Set	185.00	92.50
1 Black Fox and Karakul Set	325.00	162.50
1 White Fox Set	150.00	75.00
1 White Fox and Ermine Set	200.00	100.00
1 Pointed Fox and Seal Set	225.00	112.50
1 Black Fox and Baby Karakul Set	300.00	150.00
1 Stone Marten Set	250.00	125.00
1 Mole and Seal Set (Bernard model)	350.00	150.00
1 Sitka Fox Set (Bechoff David model)	300.00	150.00

Rare furs must of necessity be specialized in as all—the specialty fur house is justified in asking a high price for a fine piece of fur—back of it is its guarantee and back of that comes the guarantee of the reliable maker. These furs were mostly intended for specialty houses.

FUR SETS

	Value	Price
1 Red Fox Set	145.00	72.50
1 Russian Sable Set	1800.00	900.00
1 Eastern Mink Set	400.00	200.00
1 Dark Mink Set	300.00	150.00
1 Natural Blue Fox Set	275.00	135.00
1 Ermine Set	200.00	100.00
1 Fisher Set	375.00	185.00
1 Ermine Set	500.00	250.00
1 Natural Hudson Bay Sable Set	390.00	195.00
1 Natural Hudson Bay Sable Set	500.00	250.00
1 Blended Hudson Bay Sable Set	250.00	125.00
1 Blended Hudson Bay Sable Set	145.00	72.50
1 Baum Marten Set	300.00	150.00
1 Mole Set (Bernard model)	250.00	125.00
1 Mole Set	115.00	57.50

The furs in this sale are the fashionable furs of the day—they are cut in the latest models and are up to the very latest moment in style.

MOLE

	Value	Price
3 Mole Scarfs	35.00	17.50
3 Mole Scarfs	50.00	25.00
2 Mole Scarfs	60.00	30.00
1 Mole Scarf (Redfern model)	70.00	35.00
4 Mole Muffs	65.00	32.50
2 Mole Muffs	100.00	50.00

ONE DAY ONLY Real Lace and Emb. TABLE LINENS

Selling fine linens of this character is an annual event in connection with their great Fur Sale and sale of superb Oriental Rugs. These linens have been taken from their own stock and marked at the following prices. There are large table cloths with red filet lace and hand embroidery from Italy—beautiful table cloths and exquisite luncheon cloths, in sets, bedspreads, etc., AND THE ORIGINAL VALUES RANGE FROM

65.00 to 125.00 and 250.00 to 400.00

\$50 and \$125

	Value	Price
Florentine Cloth	400.00	125.00
Table Cloth	300.00	125.00
Madeira Cloth	65.00	30.00
Bed Spread	125.00	50.00
Luncheon Cloth	25.00	12.50
Bed Spread	120.00	50.00

There are Table Cloths, Sets, Scarfs, Centrepieces, Luncheon Cloths, etc., and the original values range from 18.50 to 30.00 and 40.00 to 60.00.

Prices 15.00 and 25.00

	Value	Price
Florentine Spread	75.00	35.00
Cloth, Filet edge	50.00	25.00
Set, Filet Doyles	36.00	18.00
Italian Linens	18.50	15.00
Italian Scarfs	18.75	15.00
Italian Scarfs	22.50	15.00

MONDAY ONE DAY ONLY MONDAY Superb Oriental Rugs

Chandler & Co. have determined to make Monday an eventful day in their Oriental Rug Department as well as a great day in their Fur Department.

The purchase of Furs for this Sale was so recent that there was barely time to get out the circular, and there was no time in which to even visit the Rug markets for Rug values, but Chandler & Co. had Rugs in bond and also in their own store for such a purpose. All the Rugs in this sale will be comprehended in one great lot and the VALUES WILL RANGE FROM

45.00, 50.00, 75.00, 100.00 to 125.00

For Just One Day all will be Priced

\$35 and \$45

Of several hundred pieces, the following are fair illustrations of the values:

	Value	Price
Persian	125.00	45.00
Bijar	75.00	35.00
Persian	65.00	35.00
Hall Rugs	100.00	45.00
Persian	100.00	45.00
Bijar	90.00	45.00
Persian	85.00	45.00
Bijar	70.00	35.00
Antique Bijar	65.00	35.00
Persian	100.00	45.00
Antique Bijar	90.00	45.00
Persian	70.00	35.00
Antique Dagestan	100.00	45.00
Shirvan	65.00	35.00
Camel Hair Strip	125.00	45.00
Antique Persian	90.00	45.00</

BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1914

Romance of the Ocean Clings Even to the Coal Barge

Routine of Men Aboard, Appearing Prosaic When Carriers Are Seen in Port, Often Is Stirring Enough While at Sea

CAPTAIN TELLS EVENTS

Stately square riggers and proud, graceful schooners eventually find their way to service as coal barges. All sorts of craft that once sailed the seas in sunny independence fall into the net of the more everyday commercial demand. Their tapering masts, yardarms and other rigging are removed and supplanted by stubby masts to carry a small amount of canvas as a precaution.

While the increasing loss to this trade of ships and schooners is deprecated by mariners, especially those to whom what may be called the romance of the sea appeals, the commercial benefit by the change is obvious. One towboat can take three barges in tow at a time and leave them at their destinations, which in some cases comprises as many different ports. This is quicker, cheaper and more satisfactory generally than having one large craft, particularly a sailing vessel, load with coal and start for another port. Steamers in this trade, however, are fast becoming leaders, and colliers having their own power are frequently seen along the waterfront of big seaports.

Yet the routine aboard a humble coal barge is interesting, for even here the romance of the sea creeps in. Stirring incidents take place behind powerful towboats. Sometimes a barge breaks away and is securely anchored just in time to avoid striking shore or some threatening obstacle. Buffeted by high seas barges often are saved from wreck by narrow margins and after heroic efforts by the men handling them.

Three men comprise the customary crew of the average coal barge. They are the skipper, a deckhand and an engineer; for coal barges carry steam engines to hoist anchor and operate whistles by which they can signal the towboat if anything goes wrong while at sea. Larger barges have larger crews.

Barges are selected for class of service

according to their size. Large vessels are taken where deep water routes make them practicable, and smaller ones where shallow draft is necessary. Principal coal ports are Norfolk, Newport News, Philadelphia and South Amboy. Railroad companies often operate their own towboats and carry coal direct from the mines to the buyers. Huge terminals, sometimes costing millions, are erected at the nearest seaport and cars empty

"shoot" connected with an elevated trestle over which a car containing 35 or 40 tons has been drawn. Trains arrive at busy terminals from the mines at frequent intervals throughout the day, and discharge their loads by opening the bottom of the car over the shoot leading to the hold of the barge or steamer.

Then a powerful tug pulls the barge

Heroic Work, as Well as Constant Alertness, Sometimes Called for in Handling Clumsy Craft Under Difficulties

others. Local towboats put lines aboard the arriving barge and bring her up to her discharging berth, while the ocean-going towboats take another string of craft and return south.

Conditions often are the cause of tows seeking shelter under lee shores. Vineyard sound is a typical rendezvous for tows of barges. Sometimes they are there many days awaiting favorable opportunity to continue their course.

Boston harbor presents a scene of unusual activity after a few days nor'west blow. Tows after tow may have become stalled back of the cape and with clearing conditions a procession of vessels headed in this direction continues to pass Boston light all day.

Probably the largest fleet of coal barges operated by any company on the Atlantic coast that touches this port is that of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company. This concern operates 13 powerful ocean-going towboats and a fleet of 71 barges, all from Philadelphia. A large part of the business comes to Boston, although other New England ports are included in the itinerary. Barges of this concern carry from 1000 to 3000 tons each. Their total carrying capacity is approximately 100,000 tons.

Officer Tells Experiences

Among the features of this fleet is the large crew carried on each vessel. Five men are usually taken on each Philadelphia & Reading barge, one a cook. Barge Tabor, with a capacity of 1550 tons, a comparatively new vessel, furnishes an illustration. Capt. Fred Blodgett, one of five brothers who are now or have been captains of some of these barges, commands her. He said he followed the sea because he began doing so when a lad and because of the romance that clings to life on the sea.

"I would not advise a young man to start in on a barge nowadays," said Captain Blodgett when questioned by a Monitor reporter. "Steam is the coming

coal into the holds of barges or steamers, into the stream and connects it with two others, usually with a two-inch steel cable, with about an eighth of a mile of space between when the tow begins its journey seaward. The strongest tugs will make four miles an hour with three heavy barges dragging at their stern.

Often the captain's wife is aboard the barge, acting as cook. Such a barge is looked upon as a "prize" among those seeking employment, for they are more likely to feel assured at least of good meals. On barges men cooks frequently are busy assisting deckhands, and in other cases the deckhand is also cook.

Tows often come from Chesapeake bay to Providence, Boston and Portland, or to Boston, Salem and Gloucester. The tug stops at the first port, anchors the barge destined there, and continues with the

Handling Cargo Minimized

Barges of good size usually bring 3000 tons of coal; the smaller ones average from 500 to 1500 tons to voyage. The coal is loaded into the boat through a

platform edges do not make matters easier for the public. On the west side, at this end, the space between the ticket booths, the supporting roof columns and the track is so limited that in order to reach two of the car stops on that side the public must pass through two spaces, the one a little over 26 inches wide and the other not much over 45 inches in width. These are the only two means of entrance on that side of the platform. At the south end of the platform the loading space narrows down to perhaps three feet in width, and even this is partly obstructed by posts. The public has to board the cars stopping here as rapidly as in the wider spaces of the station. Thus the three desirable features in a central transfer point—entrance at the ends or side of a platform, freedom of vision in discovering the different cars as they approach and stop, and freedom of movement in reaching and boarding them—are lacking in this important station of the present Boston system.

Today the Park street station, which is theoretically and practically one of the central stations of the metropolitan railway system, quite obviously shows the extreme pressure that has been brought upon it as the central point of congestion. The actual service has far outrun the facilities. And it has been stated by an official of the Elevated road that to the patience of the public is due any lengthening of the way. And often the needs of the station are obvious and easily planned.

Sometimes the man who expresses the opinion so emphatically that a subway ought to be built at once into such and such a section of the city forgets that it costs \$50,000 a mile to construct surface tracks, while the expense is about \$10,000,000 a mile to build a subway. The first item of expense carries with it an annual overhead charge on the railway of about \$2500, the other a charge of perhaps \$500,000. Fortunately, in planning for station facilities, the considerations to be taken up are not so serious. Station extension and improvement is not always expensive, relatively speaking. It involves no new routes nor lengthy rights of way. And often the changes are obvious and easily planned.

The Park street station, which is theoretically and practically one of the central stations of the metropolitan railway system, quite obviously shows the extreme pressure that has been brought upon it as the central point of congestion. The actual service has far outrun the facilities. And it has been stated by an official of the Elevated road that to the patience of the public is due any lengthening of the way. And often the needs of the station are obvious and easily planned.

On the incoming side of the station, where practically all the passengers are seeking the street level or the cars for the North station, the problem is simplified. But to the eyes of the man who takes the time to cast a calm glance over the outbound platform an interesting picture is presented. The platform shows a maze of stairways, gates and stiles, posts, ticket offices and signs of all sizes and descriptions. And from one end of the platform to the other is a long line of structures that must be avoided by the public in seeking cars.

At the north end is the Cambridge subway entrance; then comes the stairway from the street, lines of ticket booths and a series of gates. In the center is the news stand and another subway entrance. And at the south end another combination of ticket booths, entrance stiles and stairways.

Arrangement Unwise

These structures are all necessary, but in the restricted area given to the present station, they take up a valuable percentage of room and are so arranged as to obstruct not only the passage of the person who suddenly discovers his desired car coming into view, but it also serves to obstruct his vision, so that often he sees his car after its doors have been closed and its wheels are turning. In addition to this disadvantageous arrangement of facilities, the Elevated road has been obliged to berth additional cars at the ends of the platforms, in spaces that were not designed originally for this purpose. At the Park street end cars are stopped at berths which are actually hidden and quite out of sight of a prospective passenger standing in the middle of the station.

The platform is curved here and the wide spaces between the car steps and

thing and a sailor ought to get a berth on a steamer if possible." Captain Blodgett is a typical Yankee seaman of the old school, a type that is disappearing almost as fast as the square riggers of earlier times. He continued:

"Before I took command of this craft, when she was new, about a year ago, I had charge of the Bear Ridge. Five years ago we were stern barge in a tow of three, down off Shinnecock. A sou-

east gale was stirring. It was in February, and shortly after dark our hawser parted. We anchored as quickly as possible, and found that our rudder was gone. After making things snug for the night we turned in, leaving the customary watch on deck. At 4 a.m. I was awakened by the report 'steamer anchored under our stern.' It proved to be the second barge of our original tow, which had also broken away and an-

Advantage With Type of Vessel Is Large Since Single Towboat Can Deliver Several Cargoes Without Wasting Time

SLIGHT DRAFT A HELP

chored. We were dragging anchor and before daylight hit her three times, breaking things up generally. Tugs sent out to search for us picked both barges up and towed us to New Bedford."

Barges will remain; they will not be succeeded by steamers or other type of craft, Captain Blodgett says, for they can reach shallower water than a steamer, and be easily pushed up unrequested creeks to coal wharves far inland that are surrounded by a network of railroad and street bridges. The towboats make a round trip from Philadelphia to Boston in a week, although barges do not, as they have to remain at different ports to be discharged. In this way one tug alone can manage six or more barges.

Quarters for the crew are more comfortable aboard a barge than would appear from the outside. A deckhouse aft has two rooms, a cabin and the skipper's room; also the crew's quarters. On the Tabor the galley is abaft the cabin, and on the next deck the crew sleep abaft the wheelhouse. Engines and boilers are forward.



Capt. Fred Blodgett of Philadelphia-Boston craft Tabor

PACKING APPLES TAUGHT IN COLLEGE

Massachusetts Agricultural Institution to Give Course From Jan. 22 to 28 to Limited Number—Other Subjects Covered

OF PRACTICAL VALUE

Could there be any pleasanter way of spending a week in the winter than by going away to school to learn how to pack apples? This privilege is to be given from Jan. 22 through Jan. 28 to those persons who apply in advance to the pomology department of the Massachusetts Agricultural College. But any one eager to take the course must apply early for the school is to be limited to 30 students. A fee of \$5 will be charged to pay for the fruit and other materials used and to help in defraying the expenses of the school.

Such a fee is of course much less than the financial return which it is proposed to make the course of instruction bring to each pupil who enrolls. To secure the highest prices apples must not only be of excellent quality and attractive appearance—which it is taken for granted New England apples are—but they must also be properly graded and packed. Those who take the course at

the agricultural college are to be taught how this proper grading and packing should be done. It follows that next summer when they offer their apples for sale they will be able to command better prices than if they had packed them in the same fashion as in previous years.

The course is therefore essentially practical. Moreover it is designed to give people the satisfaction which comes from having learned how to do a thing in the right way. The instruction is to be given by R. W. Rees, a man who has had large experience in box packing in Oregon. The announcement of the course says that the work will consist of packing apples in boxes, fancy packages and barrels. Those taking the course will perform all the operations of preparing fruit for the commercial markets until they become proficient in each step. In addition they will have the privilege of special lectures and demonstrations on such subjects as selecting orchard sites, pruning, spraying, management of orchards, harvesting, storing and marketing. In order that the students may have a chance to put their knowledge to the test before leaving, an apple packing contest is to close the week's instruction. The announcement does not state that this is going to be intensely exciting, but almost any one could guess that it will be.

Besides the apple packing school and the regular 10 weeks' winter course the Massachusetts Agricultural College has

SKATERS CARRY MAIL TO AND FRO IN CHICAGO POSTOFFICE

CHICAGO—Handling the mail by means of roller skates has become a permanent part of the system at the Chicago post office, and so satisfactory have been the results in saving time that Postmaster Campbell has made the innovation the subject of a special report to the postmaster general at Washington.

The idea originated with Fred Haley,

postoffice. This room has a 300-foot stretch of smooth, concrete floor space and there are 1400 carriers' lockers. It was found that the clerks in charge of checking uniforms by using roller skates did the work in one fourth the time required to walk back and forth. Later on skaters carried packages from one part of the building to another, and

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Theaters Promise Offerings of Novelty and Merit

BEST OF SEASON'S DRAMAS ARE DUE IN COMING MONTHS

Boston to See Forbes-Robertson in Eight Plays, John Drew in Strong Barrie Play, Faversham and Miss Anglin in Modernized Shakespeare Productions

Boston playhouses promise attractions for the second half of the season of far more interest than those presented during the half season just closed. This season is thus duplicating last year when the first half was dull and the second half above the average.

The novelty and worth of the coming attractions will doubtless draw the many playgoers of discrimination, who have found little to interest them thus far this year.

The artistic event of the year will be the fortnight's engagement of Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson, beginning Jan. 6 at the Shubert theater. The eminent English actor comes directly to Boston from a 17 weeks' engagement in New



(Photo by Matzen, Chicago)
MISS MARGARET PRUSSING
Plays Meg in "Little Women," at the Majestic theater

York, where his acting has been acclaimed as surpassing anything he has hitherto done. His Hamlet is esteemed by reviewers and actors as the finest since Booth. In view of the unusual professional interest in this impersonation, Forbes-Robertson will give a special matinee of the tragedy next Friday at the Manhattan theater, New York.

"Hamlet" will probably be his opening bill here. For the first time in this city we will play the title role of "Othello," and a short play called "The Sacrament of Judas." The latter will be given as a curtain raiser to "The Passing of the Third-Floor Back," the modern miracle play by Jerome K. Jerome, which he played here three years ago.

Forbes-Robertson will also appear as Shylock in "The Merchant of Venice"; as Dick Heldar in "The Light That Failed," a play made from the Kipling novel of the same name; in Shaw's "Caesar and Cleopatra," which gives the star a notable role designed for him by the English philosopher-wit; and as the elderly hero of "Mice and Men" Madeline Luette Ryley's gentle comedy of a century ago.

The latter play gives Lady Forbes-Robertson a leading role in which she is highly effective. She also gives a vivid impersonation of Cleopatra, and makes a playful Portia. She is the slavey of the Jerome play, Maisie in the Kipling piece and essays Desdemona and Ophelia.

Much Shakespeare

Another "Othello" will be presented by William Faversham's company, for he had added this tragedy and "Romeo and Juliet" to his repertory this season. He retains "Julius Caesar," which he acted here last season. Mr. Faversham has a company of unusual talent, including Ian Robertson, Miss Cecilia Loftus, Miss Julie Opp, Miss Constance Collier.

The Toronto Mail and Empire prints particularly of Mr. Faversham's restaging of "Romeo and Juliet," which he first disclosed in that city on Monday:

"The production does not aim so much to secure elaborate realism as to bring out in imaginative pictures the beauty and the tragedy of the play. The scenery has been designed with massive and striking simplicity, instead of the intricate detail to which we have grown accustomed in Shakespeare. The severe lines of both the interiors and the exteriors make the characters in their strangely florid costumes stand out with an odd impressionistic effect."

"Only two instances are necessary to show the departure that Mr. Faversham has made from conventional ideas in his efforts to get the desired effects. The public place in Verona stands out with a background of battlements against a stretch of blue, and in the center are two large square-cut pillars, and with the passing and the grouping of the characters results are secured that constantly arrest the eye."

"Instead of the balcony scene, a large easement has been placed at the back of the stage, looking from a bare wall, and with a color scheme of greens and mauves, a setting is secured which at first strikes one as ugly until it melts

in New York, with "Potash and Perfumer," and they will not be seen here until next year, when the original companies will probably come. Miss Billie Burke will probably not come in her new serious play, "The Land of Promise," until another season.

The Irish players begin a Chicago engagement Feb. 23 and may stop off here on their way back to Ireland. The Horimian players are not coming, but Miss Rosmer and Irene Cooke are coming to this country and may bring their Chicago company to Boston. William Collier may pay his long deferred visit, for he has an interesting new farce.

Eugene Walter's drama, "Fine Feathers," is yet to be played in Boston, and is sure to come for a run in the spring with a notable cast headed by Wilton Lackaye and Robert Edeson. Robert Hilliard has a thriller called "The Argyle

Cab," yet to be seen here. Another detective piece, "At Bay," so interests New York that it may not get here this season.

Other possibilities are Miss Doris Keane in "Romance," by Edward Sheldon; Miss Annie Russell in "The School for Scandal" and other old comedies; William Crane and Douglas Fairbanks in a revival of "The Henrietta"; a domestic farce by Mark Swan called "Her Own Money"; "Nearly Married," a farce by George Cohan.

Lew Fields comes to the Shubert Jan. 16 in "All Aboard," a spectacular musical show. Other pieces of the kind in prospect are "When Dreams Come True," "Adèle," Blanche Ring in "When Claudia Smiles," "The Tick-Tock Man," Raymond Hitchcock in "The Beauty Shop" and "The Doll Girl" with Richard Carle and Miss Hattie Williams.



(Photo by White, New York, Copyright by Charles Frohman)

Miss Ethel Barrymore as she appears in the title role of "Tante"

SINCERITY URGED IN MUSICAL PLAYS BY MISS M'COMAS

Sincerity has always been the mainstay of the drama and is now proving the redemption of the musical comedy. This is the opinion of Carroll McComas, who is playing in "The Marriage Market" at the Hollis Street theater. Miss McComas' work in "The Dollar Princess" and "The Siren" and her more serious artistry with John Drew in "A Single Man" and with Billie Burke in "The Mind the Paint Girl" will always be remembered with pleasure by the public, and it is this varied experience that has given her the opportunity to judge of the two forms of entertainment.

"Since the time when the stage had its beginning, it has always been sincerity that has brought any production popularity and true success. And by sincerity I mean sincerity of production and of presentation alike," she says.

"Most people get the word 'sincerity' mixed up with 'seriousness,' somehow or other. In reading or hearing it, they always seem to think of Bernhard and Irving and Forbes-Robertson. But the writer and the actor of a musical comedy can be joyful and merry and light of heart, and yet be as sincere as you please."

"And that's where authors and producers have not always lived up to their opportunities, it seems to me. They have been inclined to class musical comedy with vaudeville and the entertainment. And the people in the cast too often look upon it as just something made up to surround their own speciality acts. Do you wonder that musical comedy has not always won the place it deserves as a legitimate part of the drama? Even when the authors do put plots into these plays, the company often fails to bring it out or give it more than an intermittent and a barely polite attention."

"A welcome feature will be the return of David Warfield in "The Auctioneer," which restores to him the Hebrew character in which he first starred. Miss Maude Adams, it is expected, will finish out the season in New York in the new Barrie play, "The Legend of Leonora," and older comedies by the same author. She will come next season in a repertoire of Barrie plays, it is announced.

Fine Irish Comedy

"General John Regan," a comedy of Irish life by George Birmingham, credited with being the funniest character comedy of the season in New York, will be seen in the spring at the Plymouth theater with the notable cast headed by Arnold Daly that is now giving the piece in New York. This attraction is managed by Granville Baker, who is the leading producer of the new English school of naturalism.

A fantastic comedy written by Mr. Barker in collaboration with Laurence Housman, called "Prunella," may be a spring attraction at the Wilbur, in case it does not run out the season at Wintrop Ames' new theater in New York. The Booth, "The Philanderer," an early Shaw play just revived in New York by Mr. Ames, may come here also this season.

Book Lovers Help

"Everybody," a children's morality play by Mrs. Larz Anderson, is in preparation for presentation soon at the Bijou theater. There will be music by Carl Wimere, and Miss Laura Hills is designing the costumes.

MME. AGUGLIA AT THE HUB

Mme. Mimi Aguglia, the Sicilian tragic actress, will appear four times next week at the Hub theater, Dover and Washington streets. Mme. Aguglia appeared five years ago at the Majestic theater in a series of special matinees, which attracted considerable attention. This time she will give her plays in Italian, and not in the Sicilian dialect. Monday night she will play "Camilie," Tuesday night "Electra," Wednesday night "Fedora," Thursday night "Il Guante," an Italian melodrama, and Oscar Wilde's "Salomé." With the exception of "Camilie" and "Fedora," these plays are new here. Mme. Aguglia's company includes well-known Italian actors.

Novel Child's Play

"The Poor Little Rich Girl," the novelty of last season in New York, will doubtless come here this season and should stay a long time, for it is a comedy about a child that amuses the children and their elders alike. Belasco's production of the Rostand play, "A Good Little Devil," has been taken off the road. "Years of Discretion" comes to the Tremont Jan. 19. Later Leo Dritschtein may come in "The Temptational Journey," a comedy drama on the same theme as "The Great Adventure." Not until next season will Belasco's latest production, Frances Starr in Bernstein's "The Secret," come here.

George Cohan's new farce, "Seven Keys to Baldpate," is the success of the season

in New York, with "Potash and Perfumer," and they will not be seen here until next year, when the original companies will probably come. Miss Billie Burke will probably not come in her new serious play, "The Land of Promise," until another season.

Other possibilities are Miss Doris Keane in "Romance," by Edward Sheldon; Miss Annie Russell in "The School for Scandal" and other old comedies; William Crane and Douglas Fairbanks in a revival of "The Henrietta"; a domestic farce by Mark Swan called "Her Own Money"; "Nearly Married," a farce by George Cohan.

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that it is all for the good of the stage and that the loss will be only of those plays and players that should be weeded out. There need be no apprehension about the crowding out of musical comedy, however. After all, the drama began with singing and dancing in Grecian times, and so may be said to be founded on it. And just as happiness is a real and a big part of existence (and we would see that much more closely if we hadn't got growing up and a false sense of dignity so tangled up together), so the musical comedy will be a big part of the stage for all time. And when writers and producers and actors awake to this fact then musical comedy will come into its own."

BOSTON THEATERS NEXT WEEK

Tremont—Miss Ethel Barrymore in "Tante," a study of musical temperament, and a comedy of character. Two weeks later, the Majestic—"Little Women," dramatization of Miss Louisa Alcott's long popular story of family life in a quiet New England town; six weeks more.

Park—Miss May Robson in "The Clever Woman," comedy of family life by James Forbes; three weeks more.

Plymouth—"Under Cover," humorous and exciting detective play full of mystery and suspense; two weeks more.

Boston—"The White" elaborately produced and finely acted spectacular melodrama of the traditional Drury Lane type; in addition to "Castles in the Air," John Craig stock company in "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," one week.

Marblehead—At the Keith and Strand at Plymouth, daily at 8 P.M.; Wednesday matinees at 2 P.M.; Saturday at 8 P.M.; Sunday at 2 P.M.; extra matinees Monday and Friday at Majestic.

"UNDER COVER" CRAFTSMANSHIP NEW AND CLEVER

How completely playwrights of today have accepted naturalism as a test of a play is shown in the disappearance of the "aside," that useful device by which a character talked to a second person without being heard by the third person on the stage. Yet the audience heard all that was said; indeed the "aside" was wholly for the benefit of the audience.

Until Ibsen came along and wrote plays without the use of this device, "asides" was a convention accepted by the audience so fully that though the play were peppered with them there was no impairment of the illusion.

In the 90's English and American playwrights began to dispense with the "aside" and now it is almost never used. Where it is used it stands the new test of naturalism.

It is in this way that the author of "Under Cover," the new detective play at the Plymouth theater, makes use of the modernized "aside" in the fourth act. In the second act he prepares for this aside by allowing the heroine to learn that Stephen's friend can put him on his guard by addressing him as Dick.

In the fourth act the customs inspector compels the heroine to pose for Stephen and ask him what he has done with the necklace. She is told to talk as if she were alone with Denby. She wishes to warn Denby, but there appears to be no way, for the detective can see every move, hear every sound from his position behind a folding screen.

Then she remembers the code, and to her first perfumery greeting adds the name "Dick." Denby is put on his guard, and the detective baffled. Later he orders her taken from the room, remarking in a puzzled way that "these two can talk without speaking." This is clever, up-to-date playwriting.

Another novel device is that of starting the action of the fourth act five minutes before the end of the third act. The audience in the third act sees Denby drop the necklace out of the window in response to the whistling signal of his chum stationed on the ground below. The third act ends with a number of exciting incidents involving the discharge of a pistol, the ringing of a burglar alarm and the escape of Denby from the detective.

After the curtain falls the audience wonders what became of the necklace. The author tells immediately after the curtain rises on the fourth act. Three characters are in the room, waiting for the return of Denby's chum. The chum is heard to whistle. At once he appears in the doorway, pocketing the necklace. He joins the group, and the frivolous repartee continues for several minutes. Suddenly a shot is heard above and the alarm rings. All but the chum soon leave the room, and he finally goes after trying several unsatisfactory hiding places for the necklace. This brings the fourth act up to the point where the third act ended in Denby's room. In the fourth act he is the netted cuff links known as "doughnuts."

"Well, we opened in four weeks, after days and nights divided between rehearsals and explorations of second-hand shops, and the play was a success. This year it is being played by four companies, and every one has a production as complete and authentic as that in Boston.

The room shown is like that of the Alcott home in Concord, except that the staircase is brought into the living-room from the dining-room for stage convenience. The house grew as the family enlarged, new wings being built on for motives of convenience, not architectural harmony. In every possible niche there was a bookshelf loaded with well-worn books, for this was a family of readers.

"By the door at the left, the entrance to Mr. March's study, hangs an illustrated Bible panel done in cross-stitch. An excellent example of the landscape painting of the period hangs over the

NEW ENGLANDERS' HEIRLOOMS HELP TO STAGE "LITTLE WOMEN"

Miss Jessie Bonstelle, Who Prepared Play for Presentation, Says She Was Given Every Assistance by Lovers of Miss Alcott's Story

Much of the charm of the production of "Little Women," now at the Majestic theater, arises from the remarkable achievement of "atmosphere" in the stage decorations and in the costumes worn. Credit for this achievement is due Miss Jessie Bonstelle, who was responsible for the dramatization of Miss Alcott's famous story, for it was to Miss Bonstelle that Messrs. Brady and Shubert entrusted the whole task of producing the play when they promised to back it.

"Mr. Shubert said he would take a share in the production purely out of friendship for me, for I had managed summer stock companies for him. Then I went to Mr. Brady. He asked me

"Drawings Copied

"The drawings pinned on the wall are copies of the actual drawings made by May. She did not confine her sketches, though, for the walls of several of the rooms are decorated by examples of her inspiration drawn upon the handiest spot.

"In the recess in the corner is a copy of the bust of Plato and nearby on a stand the silver dish of apples that Mr. Alcott insisted should always be at hand.

"The window is as it was when the girls were young. When May went in seriously for art the window was cut away and made into a door for a studio that was built on for her there. The recesses for the books were left, however, and are still there.

"On the hair-cloth sofa are cushions of all-hand work that have come from old New England and New York attics. Over the window hangs a framed flower picture, the blossoms being made of wool, and being three inches deep. In the corner, which we show as shared by Beth and Amy, is a stand with Amy's modeling tools and Beth's cottage piano. On the piano are old music books and a little bust of Mozart. Beth's books and trinkets are on the what-not at the foot of the stairs.

"All the pictures, of course, are hung by the heavy red cord of the period. The rustic porch off the right is copied from the one Mr. Alcott built. The faded carpet is an old Brussels, and the chairs are all of the period except Marmee's, which is a modern copy of the one used by Grandmother Alcott. The wall paper was found after a long search, but the rose damask is modern and treated to give a faded look.

"The hair-cloth trunk that Marmee carries with her on the journey to Washington is the identical one that Meg took on her wedding journey to the dove-cote. On Monday night Mrs. John Alcott permitted us to use Joanna, Louisa Alcott's own rag doll. At succeeding performances her understudy, which was copied by Mrs. Alcott, plays the part.

"Jo's boots are copies of those Louisa used in her playacting, and the angle hinges on the doors are copied from those Mr. Alcott made. Inside the door of the closet under the stairs you will see the four little knitted boots and when Amy goes skating she wears stockings over her shoes. Marmee wears army knit stockings of the period.

"Aunt March's imposing costume of the second act consists of a black silk dolman embroidered with dark mahogany silk and heavily padded. The skirt of the dress is a modern copy of the one used by Grandmother Alcott. The wall paper was found after a long search, but the rose damask is modern and treated to give a faded look.

"Mrs. Alice Barber Stevens, who illustrated one of the editions of "Little Women," allowed me to peek through her wardrobe filled with dresses that had been in her family for generations. From my attic came Jo's writing pad and my mother discovered a crocheted mitten once worn by my uncle, a Baptist deacon, and now used by Mr. Lawrence. It is made of gray and black wool. In one end a wreath of pansies is worked in cross-stitch, and in the other a wreath of oak leaves and acorns.

"In the third act, you will notice that Amy is wearing a dress made over from the one of old blue that Meg wears in the first act. I remember that as a child I fell heir to the dresses outgrown by my four older sisters. I can remember saying sometimes 'I like that one, now be careful of it.'

"For Jo I finally selected the red merino dress, and later in looking over the diaries found to my great delight that this was Miss Alcott's color.

"The tidies on all the chairbacks are all hand made, and were called antimacassars in those days. There are embroidered covers on the ottoman and the piano stool. The rag rugs are among the heirlooms of dozens of such old families at the Wentworths, Penhollows, Pratts, Pierces, Ladds, Havens, Wendells.

"Cloth of the weaves and colors used in the period of the story could but rarely be obtained in the stores, so these families and others contributed costumes to be made over for the members of the cast. It was the crinoline period, with the voluminous double skirts. To iron four of these was a good day's work. There were long, pointed waists stiffened with whalebone, with long tight sleeves; basques ornamented with crocheted buttons of the cloth used in the dress; long Cashmere scarfs with insertions in oriental patterns; crocheted shawls and sotangs, and worsted hoods made by hand. Then there were the net

Cesar Franck Work Played at Symphony

Karl Muck and His Men Interpret Orchestral Piece by Master of Late Nineteenth Century French Group of Composers

MISS DEYO SOLOIST

Presenting Cesar Franck's symphony in D minor as its principal number, and introducing to the Boston public an American pianist, Miss Ruth Deyo, as soloist in a Bach concerto new to the repertory, the Symphony orchestra gave its eleventh public rehearsal on Friday afternoon to much applause. The program was as follows: Symphony in D minor, Franck; concerto in F minor for piano and strings, Bach; "Halber" serenade in D major, Mozart.

One of the sincerest epochs in symphonic music was that in which Franck, Brahms and Tschaikowsky wrote. These composers were conscious of having in their possession vast resources of tone color unknown to their predecessors; they were aware of having at their command orchestras of ability for combining tones and for interweaving themes far surpassing that of the Beethoven, Mendelssohn and Schumann orchestras. They knew, too, that their public was more receptive to detailed musical statement and argument than the public of any preceding period. Yet with all their opportunities for reckless expenditure of color, with all their freedom to start symphonic music on a period of ornate, diffuse and wasteful thematic expression, they clung to the simple formulas of the classic masters.

The interest of the symphonies of these representatives of French, German and Russian musical thinking lies perhaps in the conflict between resources and form which they had to decide. The one who gave his conscience the most latitude and who allowed color some advantage over form was Tschaikowsky. The result was to his benefit; for in his masterpiece, the "Pathetic" symphony, he produced a work which his epoch accepted as its truest orchestral document. The composer who tethered his conscience the shortest was Franck. The result to him was not the enthusiastic approval of his contemporaries, but the growing approval of aftertime. His work is now a vital document of his period, not because giving an accurate external picture of it, like the Tschaikowsky piece, but because of telling its unattained aspiration. Putting the Brahms, Tschaikowsky and Franck symphonies beside the Beethoven nine for comparison, we might say that Brahms with his C minor parallels the third symphony of Beethoven, Tschaikowsky with his "Pathetic" parallels the fifth and Franck with his D minor, the ninth.

The great Brahms symphony, like Beethoven's "Eroica," yields up its meaning to those who study it closely. It surrenders to earnest intellectual scrutiny. There is much that is sublime about it, but there is little that is prophetic. Tschaikowsky's "Pathetic" and Beethoven's fifth are pictures of the times of their writers, as veritable portraits of late nineteenth Muscovite and early nineteenth century Viennese society as if novelists had penned them. But the Franck symphony is neither a merely intellectual nor a pictorial type. Its appeal is not to the academic or to the social in us. Its hold on our imagination is like that of Beethoven's choral symphony. It is music that describes its day, yet looks forward.

Such a work is a problem in interpretation for the most gifted conductor. It is sure to be interesting to hear, however, under almost any kind of reading that is at all sympathetic. Even if some listeners of Friday think that Dr. Muck brought only a musician's admiration and a thorough drill-caster's preparation to the performance of the composition, they must admit that it made a selection of extraordinary interest on the program. Dr. Muck is always so interesting in a symphony having a touch of humor in it, that we are likely to get into the habit of waiting for the passage of comedy or satire to come; and when, as in the Franck piece, no scherzo develops, we may easily make the mistake of blaming him instead of the composer.

Miss Deyo, the pianist, was in a more difficult situation with the Bach concerto than she would have been with a modern work, because the string orchestra, following literally the solo instrument, tended to smother her tone. Doubtless this piece should be treated as chamber music instead of symphony concert music; for as presented by Dr. Muck it produced an uncertain effect. The old composition itself is interesting and deserves well to be reviewed for modern entertainment, but the question of a proper arrangement is indeed perplexing. No judgment of any value could be made of Miss Deyo's ability as an interpreter of piano music. Her technical equipment seemed to be of a thoroughly modern kind. Her tone was mellow and individual and seemed to have that communicative quality which is essential in an artist who expects to win the highest concert honors.

The Mozart piece gave Mr. Witek, the concertmaster, some solo passages which he performed with admirable taste. It is a question whether the incidental violin solo is not more satisfactory from the highest artistic standpoint than a solo on the concerto order. Mr. Witek's few minutes of playing in the serenade contained more musical idea than any half hour of virtuous display there has been at the rehearsals this season.

The Boston Philharmonic Society, Charles Frank, conductor, gives its first concert at the St. James theater, Sunday afternoon, playing the following selec-

tions: Gounod, "Queen of Sheba"; Verdi, "Rigoletto"; Schumann, "Traumerei"; Liszt, "Preludes"; Dvorak, "Hymnousque"; Wagner, "Tannhaeuser." The society is made up of musicians who play in the theater orchestras of Boston. Its plan is to give Sunday afternoon concerts during the winter at low prices.

Fritz Kreisler, the violinist, appears in Symphony hall on Sunday afternoon, playing the following works of extended structure: Sonata in D major, Handel; adagio and fugue in G minor for violin alone, Bach; concerto in F minor, Mendelssohn. The smaller pieces will include works of Sulzer, Pugnani, Dittersdorf, Couperin and Tartini.

The People's orchestra, Jacques Hoffmann, conductor, opens its series of con-

VISITING SOPRANO IN OPERA



(Copyright 1913 by Moffett Studio, Chicago)

Miss Maggie Teyte enters Boston opera as Mimi in "Bohemian"

Miss Maggie Teyte, the Chicago opera soprano, makes her first appearance at the Boston Opera house today, singing the role of Mimi in Puccini's "Bohemian," reappears in the same character Monday night with Mr. Martiniello as her tenor associate. The other artists at the second performance will be those of the original cast, including Mme. Beriza and Messrs. Ancona, Pulicini and Mardones. Mr. Moranconi will conduct. On Wednesday night "Samson and Delilah" will be repeated, with Mme. Alvarez and Messrs. Ferrari, Dangas, Ludikar and Mardones, Mr. Caplet conducting. On Friday night there will be a representation of "The Jewels of the

Madonna," with Mr. Marcoux in the baritone role and with the same artists in the other roles that appeared early in the season; Mr. Moranconi conducting. At the Saturday afternoon performance of the seventh week Mme. Tetrazzini will make her last appearance of the winter, singing the title role of Lucia." Her associates will be the same as at her first appearance in the piece. Mr. Moranconi will conduct. At the Saturday evening popular-priced performance "Faust" will be sung, with Mme. Beriza as Marguerite, Mr. Laffite as Faust and Mr. Wronski as Mephistopheles. Mr. Dubois will make his first appearance as an operatic conductor.

OPERA PRICES KEPT DOWN

Experiences of South and North American Communities Cited

Report has all along had it that opera in South America is quite as expensive as it is in North America. Illustrious artists who sing the Verdi and Puccini repertoires have been said to command as high stipends in Buenos Aires as in New York. Low-priced Italian opera

seating capacity, with a profit. "I firmly believe in ensembles," he adds. "I will not put on an opera if I can have but one or two good principal singers. I have some 10 or 12 fine artists, and at every performance each leading part is taken by a first class singer. The people will not come to hear one good singer, and no opera can be produced with justice to the music and to the public unless all the leading parts are equally well taken. During the first 15 days we produced eight different operas. I sang myself in 'Rigoletto,' 'Bohemian,' 'Giocanda' and 'Tosca.' I believe that grand opera could be produced in Boston at not over \$3, for three months, with just such a company, give perfect satisfaction, and make money."

Reduction Please

A lowering of prices from the extreme high to the moderately high rate has recently been effected in a city which the Chicago Opera Company includes in its after-season itinerary. The citizens of Wichita, Kan., are taking satisfaction in having obtained a reduction for the spring visit of the Chicago company from a \$2 to \$0 down to a \$1 to \$5 scale.

Services of grand opera artists on tour, it seems, can be commanded at a \$5 rate through vigorous civic protest against anything higher. But Italian, French and German opera by a permanently organized company in the United States has not yet proved possible at anything like popular prices. The new movement for grand opera in English may overturn the \$5 and \$8 standards. It doubtless will if the Century Opera experiment in New York continues successful and if the eagerly-awaited Hammerstein experiment with an English-singing company in New York and in cities of the eastern operatic circuit turns out well. If the public begins to demand the presentation of opera in its own language, and with a correct pronunciation in its own language, inevitably many of the Italian, French and German singers who visit America will be driven into the concert field to make their fortunes.

There are to be few restrictions in the entertainments offered.

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BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

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tions: Gounod, "Queen of Sheba"; Verdi, "Rigoletto"; Schumann, "Traumerei"; Liszt, "Preludes"; Dvorak, "Hymnousque"; Wagner, "Tannhaeuser." The society is made up of musicians who play in the theater orchestras of Boston. Its plan is to give Sunday afternoon concerts during the winter at low prices.

Pasquale Amato, baritone of the Metropolitan opera company is the principal soloist at the Sunday night concert at the Boston Opera house. He will sing the prologue from "Pagliacci," Figaro's song from "The Barber of Seville" and an air from Verdi's "Masked Ball."

Other artists are Mmes. Sharlow and Rienksja and Messrs. Ramella and Grand. The orchestra will assist.

On Sunday evening the park and recreation department gives an orchestral

concert at Franklin Union Hall, Berkeley and Appleton streets, with Harold S. Tripp, tenor, and Herman Becker, violin-cellist, as the soloists, and with Louis C. Elson lecturing on the program. The selections presented will be as follows:

Overture, "Oberon," Weber; minuet, Bolzoni; "Prize Song," Wagner; allegro from symphony in G minor, Mozart; 'cello solo, Servais; selection from "Lohengrin," Wagner; vocal selection, "Day of Spring," Andrew; selection from "The Seasons," Glazounoff.

The Boston Symphony orchestra will be on its January trip the coming week. The program of the Symphony concerts of Jan. 16 and 17 comprises the Bruckner ninth and the Brahms first piano concerto, with Harold Bauer as soloist. Mme. Carreno will be the soloist of the tour.

The Apollo Club of Boston gives its second concert at Jordan hall on the evening of Jan. 6, with Leland Hall, pianist, assisting. On the program are the following male choruses: "Watchman's Song," Wolf; "Three Words," Parker; "The Boy and the Owl," Chadwick; "Phoebe, Arise," Paine; "Bugle Song," Hawley; "The Broken Melody," Sibelius; "O Time of Blooming," Rudolph Wagner; "Credo," Gounod. Mr. Hall will present Bach's Italian concerto and a group of solo piano pieces by Schumann, Brahms and Chopin.

The Kneisel quartet gives its third concert in Steinert hall on the evening of Jan. 6, playing D'Indy's quartet in E major and Beethoven's quartet in F major.

The fourth concert in the Tremont Temple course is to be given on the evening of Jan. 8. The artists are Miss Parnell, Miss Leveroni, George Everett and John A. O'Shea. The program consists of patriotic selections.

Mme. Julia Culp, soprano, gives a song recital in Jordan hall on the afternoon of Jan. 9, singing the following works in German: Schubert, "Heimliches Leben"; Del. Fischer's "Liebesglück," "Dir Forelle," "Nacht und Traume"; Brahms, "Mus es eine Trennung geben?," "Meffahrt," "Sonntag," "Heimkehr," "Der Schmeid"; Loewe, "Der Asra," "Die Zufriedenen," "Maedchenwuensche," "Abendstunde," "O süsses Mutter." She will also sing four old English songs.

The second concert in the course of Harvard chamber music recitals will be given by Arthur Whiting on the evening of Jan. 9 in New Lecture hall, Harvard University.

Mischa Elman, the violinist, appears at Symphony hall on the afternoon of Jan. 10, at 2:30 o'clock, presenting the following program: Sonata in G major, Beethoven; concerto, op. 23, Goldmark; concerto, G minor, Vivaldi-Nachez; nocturne, E flat, Chopin-Sarasate; "Vogel als Prophet," Schumann-Auer; gavotte, Gretry-Frenke; polonaise, A major, Wieniawski.

Titta Ruffo, the baritone, makes his first appearance in Boston on the afternoon of Jan. 11, giving a recital in Symphony hall. He will be assisted by Mme. Florence Hinkle, soprano, and William Morse Rummel, the violinist. Mr. Ruffo will sing the prologue to "Pagliacci," Figaro's aria from "The Barber of Seville" and the grand baritone aria from the opera "Hamlet," by Thomas. He will sing also a group of Italian and Spanish songs. Miss Hinkle will present the soprano air from the second act of "Tosca" and the air from "Louise." Mr. Rummel will play pieces by Kreisler-Pugnani, Faure and Sarasate.

Mr. Blanchard for the first time in his experience as Sharpless found the latter scene of the second act a comfortable undertaking. Instead of dropping to the floor, Japanese-wise, when he came to see Butterly, he sat down, American-fashion, on the edge of this indoor terrace.

It fine effect was the lighting of this scene, particularly at the close. The coming on of evening has never been studied with more satisfactory illusion. The placing of the lanterns about the room by the two women, part of them on the elevated half of the stage, part on the lower level, was uncommonly picturesque.

Miss Eleanor Spencer, the pianist, gives a recital in Jordan hall on the afternoon of Jan. 14.

The People's Choral Union, Frederick W. Wodell, conductor, gives its first concert in Symphony hall on the evening of Jan. 18, singing for its principal number a choral fantasy on Wagner's "Lohengrin," compiled by Percy Fletcher. Other numbers on the program are Gounod's "Gallia," Mendelssohn's "Judge Me, O God," and Rossini's "Stabat Mater." The soloists are: Miss Edith Ellis and Mrs. Florence P. Lucas, sopranos; John Finnegan, tenor, and Romeo Frick, baritone. There will be a chorus of 400 voices and an orchestra of 45 symphony men.

Eugene Ysaye, the violinist, appears in Symphony hall on the afternoon of Jan. 18.

Mme. Teresa Carreno, the pianist, gives a recital with Mme. Julia Culp, soprano, in Symphony hall on the afternoon of Jan. 25.

GIRLS' CLUB HOUSE TO BE REAL HOME

NEW YORK—More than 700 working girls attended the house warming of the new club house of the Vacation Savings Fund of the National Civic Federation. Miss Anne Morgan, one of the leaders of the vacation committee, in explaining the objects of the new building, said that it was hoped to make it a place of recreation for those of the 14,000 girls who are depositors in the vacation fund and who are taxpayers. A tax payer, she explained contributed \$1 yearly to the support of the house.

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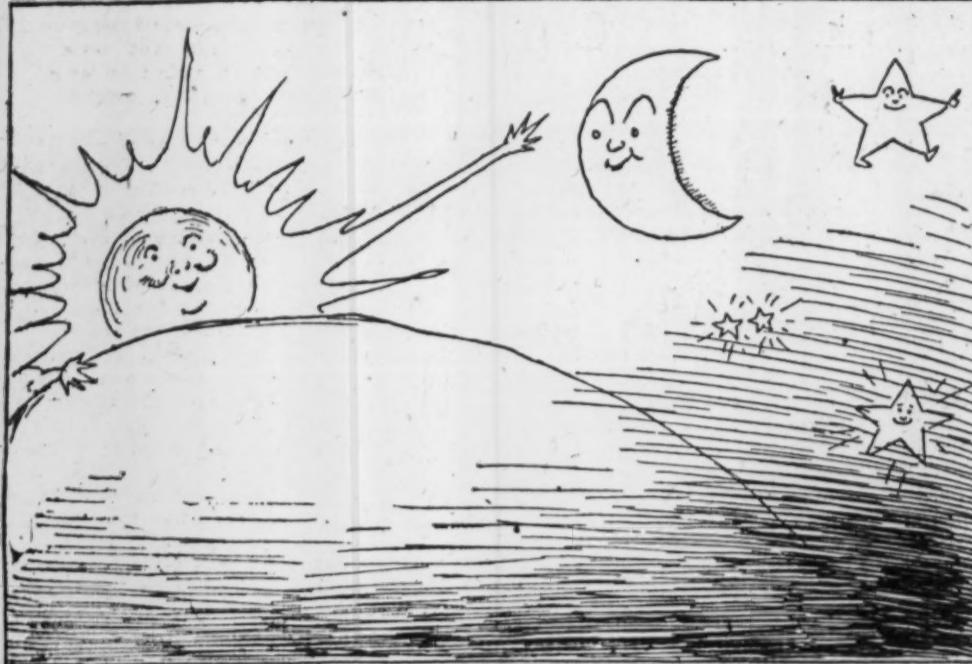
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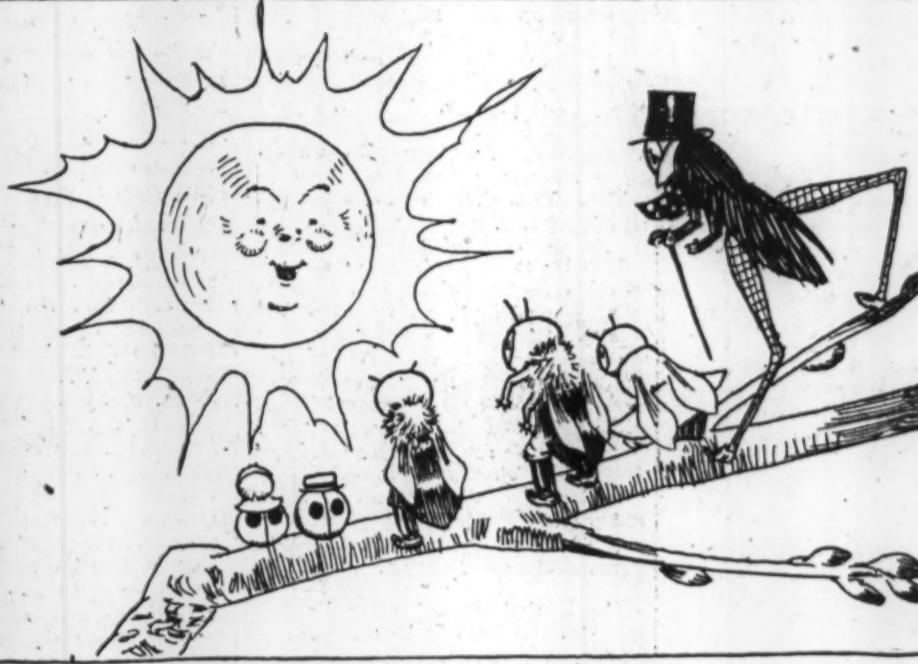
THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

DRAWINGS BY
FLOYD TRIGGS

THE BUSYVILLE BEES

RHYMES BY
M. L. BAUM

"Good morning!" roared the merry Sun, and shook his yellow head;
"Why, Mrs. Moon, it's almost noon—time children were in bed!"
He patted pretty Mrs. Moon upon her blushing cheek,
Then she and all the toddling stars went off, as meek as meek.



But lordly Sun went rolling on, until he found Buzz Bee.
With Busy, Hop, the Dots and May, all fussing round a tree.
The buds looked cold, so with good will they tried to keep them cozy,
Until hurrah! the sunshine's ray had turned them gold and rosy.



Cried Sun, "Now follow every I, if I-ders you would see;
The motion-picture makers think they can compete with me;
They show the flow'r unfolding, eh? I'll show them just a thing or two."
(As off they swished the bees all wished they had an extra wing or two.)



The Dots have really extra wings, they're things of gauze, and wide;
You'd never guess their working dress such yards of lace could hide).
When soon they found a grassy mound the Sun without delay there
First stuck his thin bright fingers in—to find out just what lay there.



Said Polk, "That's well, but my umbrel' is twice as green as that,"
(No, Hop is not Sir Polka's kin, in spite of his cravat).
Said Buzz, "It does quite well, but leaves have nothing for my thirst."
The Sun, however, only beamed—until they thought he'd burst!



Then Polka Dot did a gavotte, and waved his green umbrella,
He even took his hat off—though he hates to, funny fellow;
And Hopper danced until his legs got twisted every which way,
And one went east and one went west quite like a railroad switch way.

And then he stood and beamed and beamed and beamed and beamed,
Till bright and dazzling shiny as a new tin pan he seemed;
And from the earth came forth with mirth full many a slender blade,
And still he beamed until they streamed in leafy green arrayed.

And first a tiny bud appeared, and then it grew and grew
Until between the edges green the red was showing through!
And still it grew and grew and grew, until the petals bright
All fell apart, and lo! a heart lay open to the light!

SCHOOLBOY'S REAL WORTH IS
RECOGNIZED IN NEW SOCIETY

"Nothing succeeds like success," is an epigram which may be interpreted to mean that a good quality in man or boy will grow and grow wonderfully if it is given recognition. Dr. William H. Maxwell and the superintendents associated with him in the administration of the public school system of New York city are endeavoring to induce an increased growth of character among schoolboys by the method of recognition, according to the New York Press. They say there is something wrong with the system of rewards in vogue in our schools.

The boys who stand for the best things in life, whose conduct and services tend to uplift and whose influence is for betterment, seldom, if ever, have those qualities recognized. There are many and varied as well as substantial rewards for scholarship. Those who lead in athletics get abundant recognition for their zeal, while those skilled in the handicrafts are awarded certificates and medals and the products of their skill and effort are regularly exhibited to an admiring public.

No one wants this changed; excellent service should be exalted and pure intellectual achievement should have its own place of distinction and regard. But why stop there? Why not applaud the boy who has built for himself a character above reproach, even if he does not stand high in the tests for scholarship and has shown only average ability as an athlete, craftsman or student? As the boy goes from school into the world of work he must show ability to do things, but much depends upon his personality and his character. In every vocation the personal element exerts a strong influence for or against a boy.

The employer who takes a boy into his service has little trouble in learning what are the newcomer's attainments, because such things are matters of record. A report card has his skill and scholarship figured out on the basis of 100 per cent, but as to character he must depend on the test of time.

In most colleges and universities there exists an organization known as the Phi Beta Kappa, in which are enrolled those who have reached a high standard of attainments. It is an honor society and those of weak moral fiber exclude themselves by this weakness. The insignia of this society are eagerly sought after and

WHY?

INDOOR PHOTOGRAPHY WORK
EXPLAINED FOR AMATEUR

Why is one sheaf left in a reaped field? At harvest time we often see, in a field that has been reaped and cleared of its wheat or barley, a single sheaf left in the middle of the field. This is a warning to gleaners that they must not yet enter the field, as it has not been raked by the farmer, says the Children's Magazine. Many people think that gleaners have a legal right to go into a reaped field and gather up any stray corn that may have been left after the crop has been carted, but such is not the case, and any farmer may prohibit gleaners from coming into his fields. It is not often, however, that such prohibition is issued, the cottagers being at liberty to enter and gather what they can after the field has been raked.

The faculty in each of the high schools makes a searching inquiry into the record both in and out of school of those who are candidates for membership. General worth, as interpreted by these judges, calls for only average scholarship, but in addition takes into account punctuality, personal usefulness, devotion to duty, and a high order of morals, and these together determine whether a boy may wear the Arista button.

Those found eligible are sworn in formally in the presence of the entire school to live up to the society's standard. A ceremony so dignified is impressive and has a wholesome effect not only on those initiated but also on those who are striving to earn a member's button.

The motto of the Arista—"to stand for the best things in life"—is a good one for everyone. It would lead to higher efficiency as well as a happier relationship between people. Its influence is toward a high standard, but one that is not out of reach of those who wish to try for it.

RIDDLES

What belongs to yourself, but is used more by your friends than by yourself?
Your name.

How would you write eleven thousand eleven hundred and eleven in figures?
12,111.

Add two figures to 19 and still have less than 20.
½, making it 19½.

How would you write 100 all with the same figure?
99 9-9.

What word is shorter when you add one syllable to it?
Short—New York World.

Making a good interior photograph is no more difficult than making any other kind, providing it is done with some knowledge of the requirements and conditions of such photography.

The light in any room is far less brilliant than it is outdoors. This means that the exposure must be many times that required for outdoors, says the American Boy. How many times comes the problem—the ever present problem of how much exposure? It may easily run into thousands. Thus, if the one-hundredth of a second is the proper exposure outdoors, and a given interior takes 20 seconds, obviously the light in that room is twenty hundred or 2000 times less bright than it is outdoors. As interior exposures not infrequently run into several minutes, it is easily seen why the amateur who attempts to make a snapshot in the sitting-room, gets only a blank negative for his pains.

The way to learn the proper exposure for interior photography is to "waste" a few plates to find out. Select your room—an ordinarily brightly lit room—and set the camera up in a corner, not pointing directly at any window. Focus, insert the plate holder, and then close the lens diaphragm to a small "stop"—let us say No. 10, to be accurate. Then draw the slide of the plate holder out one inch and give a 10-second exposure. Draw it another inch and give 10 seconds more, and so on, until the whole plate has been exposed in inch sections, each exposure 10 seconds long. If the plate is five inches long, the first section has been exposed 50 seconds, the last 10 seconds. Remove the plate holder, reverse it, and commence on that plate—give inch sections of it successive exposures of a minute, minute and 10 seconds, minute and 20 seconds, etc.

Now develop these two plates. You will at once see which strip makes the best looking negative, and have then an accurate guide as to what the exposure should be for that room (and for all other similarly lit rooms) at stop No. 10.

But even after several trials have shown you the exposure required for an average brightly illuminated room indoors, the problem of making a good interior photograph has not been entirely solved.

For it often happens that you cannot

get in a position in a room where the camera does not face a window. Now, it will be a good plan to make a photograph with the camera pointing directly at a window, in order to learn why this condition must be obviated or in some manner adjusted. Such a photograph will probably show a vast blur of light about the window—the window frame will be lost in what is apparently a glare of light. This blur or glare is known as "halation." It is caused by the strong light from the window shining through the lens on to the plate, through the coating of the plate, hitting the back of the glass plate and being reflected back again to affect the sensitive coating of the plate in a nebulous, blurred way.

Obviously such a picture has neither use nor beauty. The first remedy is what is known as a double-coated or "non-halation" plate. It has two coatings of sensitive material, and thus does not admit as much light through the plate to be reflected back and cause "halation." But even if a "non-halation" plate prevents the blur of light about the windows, it still makes a negative which makes a print, having a blank, white space for a window. Yet when you look out of the window from within the room, you see street, flowers, trees, houses—whatever is in front of the window. You don't see a blank white space.

So the next thing to learn about making an interior photograph is how to make the window look like a window!

This involves one of the simplest, neatest little tricks in the photographer's kit! The idea is very simple. Enough exposure to make a good negative of the interior is too much exposure to make a good negative of the outdoor things through the window. Just sufficient exposure to show these outdoor things would not be enough to make the interior. Therefore, these two parts of the picture must be made in different times.

Get a dark curtain, cloth or rug. With

a few tacks, tack this dark covering

outside the window, so that it excludes all light. Now make your interior photograph with the camera pointing right at the window, using some other window, not in the field of view of the lens, to illuminate the room. Then close the shutter, but do not disturb the camera.

When the shutter is closed, go softly

and you will have a good collection.

LITTLE PROBLEM

99. At what time between 2 and 3 o'clock is the minute hand of a clock 15 minutes ahead of the hour hand?

Answer to Little Problem No. 98—Fifteen months.

MONITOR BOOK OF GAMES

GEOGRAPHY PARTY

At a so-called geography party, the young hostess represented "Miss Geography." Her dress was of pale blue silk, with a band of maps around the bottom put on with library paste; a wide girdle was the equator. It was of black velvet and the shoulders had a series of graduated capes of grayish silk, marked "Cape Horn" and "Cape Hatteras." Her neck was circled by the isthmus of Panama. On her head she wore a cunningly devised cap of papier mache made from a globe. In her hand she carried a wand, from which blue and white ribbons streamed, bearing the names north and south poles.

One of the amusements was a jolly game called "Mail Bags." The guests sat on chairs in a semicircle and when the leader called out, "The mail is going from Ireland to Mexico," the two children representing these places ran and changed chairs as quickly as possible. When the leader called, "General Delivery," then every one changed places, a chair being taken quickly by the leader and the one who was left became the leader when the next "mail went out."

Another game proved a great success. A large map of Europe was hung on the wall and each child was given a bit of paper marked "Dan." (I must explain that Dan was about to go to Europe for the summer); the game was to study the map first to find the location of Paris; then each child in

turn had his eyes covered and tried to see how near he could come to putting "Dan" in Paris. Each slip of paper was left just where placed on the map until all had tried. Then it was great fun to see where "Dan" found himself. Only one came anywhere near Paris.

The last amusement was the most fun. The guests were told to form in line and go into the next room to buy their tickets for the country or place they represented. They found a real ticket office, with an accommodating father as the businesslike agent.

As the applicant presented himself the question was: "What country are you?" The answer, we'll say, was "France." "Well, here is a ticket for Paris."

When all 20 passengers were ready to start they went back to the living-room and found a train of 20 chairs waiting to begin the journey. A conductor and engineer were on hand with whistle and punch, and as the tickets were punched each child got off the train and found his or her city or place of destination on a large map of the world hanging on the wall. There was a pointer so all could see the place when found. From each destination there was suspended a ribbon attached to a small parcel, which the traveler took for his own and returned to the train.

When all had their parcels the journey was ended. The favors were small boxes, trunks and suitcases filled with bonbons—Chicago Record-Herald.

FRUIT FUDGE

Boil three cups of granulated sugar with three teaspoons of cocoa, three-fourths of a cup of milk and a tablespoon of butter. When it forms a soft ball when tried in cold water remove from fire and set until creamy. Add one-half cup of chopped raisins and nuts, one-fourth cup of coconut and three-fourths of a cup of figs cut in small pieces. Pour out in a double pan and when partly cool mark in squares.—St. Paul Dispatch.

What belongs to yourself, but is used more by your friends than by yourself?
Your name.

How would you write eleven thousand eleven hundred and eleven in figures?
12,111.

Add two figures to 19 and still have less than 20.
½, making it 19½.

How would you write 100 all with the same figure?
99 9-9.

What word is shorter when you add one syllable to it?
Short—New York World.

For it often happens that you cannot

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The Monitor prints one or two games each week. Cut out and paste in blank book.

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

BOYS FAVOR PUMPKIN PIE MORE THAN JACK-LANTERN

Pumpkin pie wins by a large majority—616 to 196—in a contest promoted by the American Boy magazine. The question was whether the pumpkin would better be devoted to making pies or to jack-lantern purposes. The judges decided that the best letter was written by Edward Ashton of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., a jack-lantern boy, who was given the \$10 award. He started off by advocating a law to prevent pumpkins being made into pies. Continuing, he said:

"Why, dear editor, the pumpkin, as one knows, was meant for boys, for boys to carve into that most useful and entertaining toy, the jack-o'-lantern! Everybody in the country should be supplied with at least one, every fall. Those in the city too poor to buy one should have them presented to them by the government and a fund set aside for that purpose.

"The very shape of the pumpkin, with its fat cheeks, shows that it was meant to be carved into a jack-o'-lantern. Nature would have grown them already carved were it not for the well known fact that we boys have more fun out of the toy that we make ourselves. The ease with which the carving is done, with which the useless inside is removed, and the numerous kinds of faces possible to cut, shows what the pumpkin is for. See the fun we have with them . . . See how every one's face lights up when they spy one—every one to great-grandpa. O, Mr. Editor, there is no room for argument, what should be done with the pumpkin!

"Pie! Who said pie? A 'pumpkin' pie! Absurd! Why, a squash makes as good a pie; so do sweet potatoes! But who ever heard of a jack-o'-lantern made from a squash or a sweet potato? And does every one's face light up at the sight of a pumpkin pie? Naw! The baby is too small to eat pie—and great-grandpa doesn't like it—and what is much more important, neither do I—but, oh, what a lot of fun I have with my good, old jack-o'-lantern.

"When we made a jack-o'-lantern last

year, our dog Prince made a great fuss over it and jumped around and did everything, but when we made a pie it was not all eaten and we gave it to the dog, but he would not touch it. The one I had last year was carved to represent 'Teddy,' so I think you can get his influence to pass this law. Write an editorial on it and enlist the aid of all your boy subscribers, and we will pass the law and we all will have a 'pumpkin moonshine' and all be happy, and no more pumpkin wasted."

John Alden Sleer of La Crosse, Wis., who advocated the pumpkin pie, was given the second award, \$7.50. His letter in part was as follows:

"I'll defend the pie—first, last and forever. What is better than a good pumpkin pie—the kind that 'mother used to make'? And what would appeal more to a boy away from home, especially at this season of the year, than the thought of a home coming for a Thanksgiving where turkey, plum pudding and pumpkin pie would be in evidence?

"The pumpkin is grown to serve a useful purpose. It is a prop of civilization and certainly an attribute to good American citizenship. The pumpkin pie is strictly American and had a place in the hearts of the Pilgrim fathers long, long before Brom Bones tossed the jack-lantern at the head of Ichabod Crane. Trifling as this occurrence was, it was the jack-lantern's greatest achievement.

"Was the jack-lantern in contemplation when James Whitcomb Riley wrote:

When the frost is on the pumpkin
And the corn is in the shock?

"No—he had in view the idea of plenty and contentment which follows a season's work on the farm. The pumpkin blossom, so beautiful and almost waxen, would blush with shame to see itself reproduced in a horrid jack-lantern, with slanting eyes and teeth like behemoth. However, I fancy a smile coming over the blossom at the thought of rounding out into a delicious pumpkin pie and adding to the season's cheer."

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"When we made a jack-o'-lantern last

ROAD TO SUCCESS POINTED OUT BY MAN WHO HAS TROD IT

Ninety-five per cent of the business men who have been most successful began their careers in overalls and jumpers, and are not ashamed of their humble beginnings. The average young man of today wants to begin his business career with a dress suit and a silk hat."

So declared William C. Brown, the retiring president of the New York Central lines, who will henceforth devote his time to agriculture.

Mr. Brown was asked by a New York Press representative, if he did not think, with the overcrowded professions today, that a young man would stand a better chance of "arriving" outside of New York, and he replied:

"Success is not dependent upon a geographical situation. It depends upon a young man's adaptability and concentration—one might say consecration—to one's work. A man who does his work to the best of his ability will get along anywhere."

"Concentration is needed more in New York than most any other place, owing to the many diversions and the numerous temptations to accept invitations to go here and there. To not be able to withstand these temptations means keeping late hours and making the work pay for it the next day in doing it only fairly well."

"To make a success of anything today is just about the same as it always has been with the man who has succeeded; he must forget about the things unimportant to his work. He must be willing to work long hours, if necessary, and to sacrifice to quite an extent social pleasures that take his time and thoughts off his work."

"If a young man is not willing to sacrifice pleasure to his work, he is not worthy of his work and he is not likely to reap the rewards that hard labor necessarily must return to its followers."

"The first thing that a young man should consider is to do that work well for which he is being paid. And one can only do this through concentration and the energy one puts into it. Other things are incidental. If a young man follows this line of reasoning, the future is apt to take care of itself."

"The majority of young men today have had a high school or college education. If they use these educational advantages as an adjunct to their natural ability and energy they are better equipped than were their fathers, most of whom had very little schooling."

"I believe today that the shortest road to an honorable independence is that of a successful farmer. I wish I could make young men see this. I shall apply myself to the task of trying to make them see it."

"For many years the least important and the least profitable business has been farming. Today it is the most important—so important as to attract the attention of people all over the world. If carried on along the right lines it can be made profitable. It can be made a profession rather than simply an avocation. By making it profitable or by showing that it can be made profitable, young men will be attracted to it."

"To be a successful farmer one must work at it as a merchant works, or as a manufacturer conducts his business, systematically and intelligently—one must

YALE COLLEGE "SIRS" OF LONGAGO

A letter written in 1852 by Judge William Jay, and included in "James Fenimore Cooper," by Miss Mary E. Phillips, gives an amusing glimpse of days at Yale nearly a century ago.

"The resident graduates were called 'Sirs'; their place in chapel was called the 'Sirs' pew'; and when spoken of in college, Sir was always placed before their names. At that time the freshmen occupied, in part, the place of sizar in the English universities, and they had to run errands for the seniors. My roommate was Sir Holly. As a mere freshman, I looked up to him with great respect, and treated him accordingly.

"At about half past five in winter, the bell summoned us from our beds. I rose, made the fire, and then went, pitcher in hand, after water for Sir Holly and myself. At six the college bell called us to prayers in the chapel. We next repaired to the recitation rooms, and recited, by candle-light, the lessons that we had studied the preceding evening. At 8 we had breakfast. Our meals we took in a large hall, with a kitchen opening into it.

"The students were arranged at tables according to classes. All sat on wooden benches, not excepting the tutors; the latter had a table to themselves on an elevated platform, whence they had a view of the whole company. But it was rather difficult for them to attend to their plates and to watch 200 boys at the same time.

"Salt beef once a day, and dried cod

were, perhaps, the most usual dishes. On Sunday mornings, during the winter, the breakfast tables were graced with large milk cans, filled with stewed oysters; and at the proper season we were occasionally treated with green peas. As you may suppose, a goodly number of waiters were needed in the hall. These were all students, many of whom were among the best and most esteemed scholars."

GOT THE PENNIES

Tommie was often told that he must not ask people for money. One day he met a gentleman who could never resist an appeal from the small boy. "Mr. D." said Tommie, "do you ever give pennies to little boys who don't ask for them?" He got the money.—Chicago Tribune.

AID IN SPELLING

There are many words that are difficult to spell when one is not quite sure as to the arrangement of the two vowels i and e, as in deceit and brief, believe and receive. It becomes very simple if one recalls the rule: "I" before "e," except after "e."—San Antonio Express.

ONE OF COMMON AMERICAN FARM AND ORCHARD BIRDS



CHIPPING SPARROW

young of this species was watched at different hours on four days. In the seven hours of observation 119 feedings were noted, or an average of 17 feedings per hour, or four and a quarter feedings per hour to each nestling. This would give for a day of 14 hours at least 238 insects eaten by the brood.

Boys and girls, when you are reading something especially good do you ever try to remember the best things to carry home to mother or the rest of the home folks? Try it for awhile, and see what a difference it makes. I know in one family, writes a Monitor reader, two girls and a boy who treasure every good idea or bright sketch and humorous joke in their thoughts to repeat at table, where all the family can enjoy it. That family, you see, reap a much greater harvest from their reading, because the best thoughts are winnowed out of all that the family read instead of the individual getting just what he or she reads for one.

They also make a practise of marking lit-le hints or receipts or mechanical feats that they think would please other members of the family, as they come across them in their reading, so that they are readily found when the one for whom they were saved is ready for them. These little thoughtful acts make for better family relations and help to keep the bonds of affection between the brothers and sisters and their parents.

When you read a good book, lay it aside with the determination to read it again in a year or so. There is a lot in a good book that you lose the first time over. You are eager for the plot, for the outcome, and you live the story along with the characters. The next time you read it, you know just how it is coming out, and have more leisure to notice the beauty of thought expressed the style of composition and in my other matters that escaped you the first time over. If it is a very good book you will perhaps read it several times. Better to read one good book six times than to read six different books that have no especial merit even though they are not bad books. Form the habit of gathering some one thing at least from every story or sketch you read, and the habit of saving these thoughts for the family will help you to do this. It also trains the memory and helps you to form the habit of expressing yourself at table. Current events is one of the best subjects to bring up in the family for discussion.

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CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Advertisements on this page are read by a widespread clientele whose well directed purchasing power is unrivaled and which relies upon the dependability of Monitor advertising. This advertising has produced astonishing results and opened up new fields for the development of many and various lines of business.

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WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

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Made in Lavender, Pink, Blue and White.

Postpaid 50c

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Absolutely Waterproof
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in two lengths—
Full Length... 50c

This sheeting may be purchased for 75c per yd.
Send for circular showing other goods.

AGENTS—Sell "Wolmanco" specifically in your locality. A steady income and independence assured. No capital necessary. Send postal for full particulars.

"Wolmanco"

Household Aprons

Absolutely Waterproof
Made of Light, Durable
Rubberized Sheeting and
in two lengths—
Full Length... 50c

This sheeting may be purchased for 75c per yd.
Send for circular showing other goods.

AGENTS—Sell "Wolmanco" specifically in your locality. A steady income and independence assured. No capital necessary. Send postal for full particulars.

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CRANBERRY JELLY
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Universal Thread Cutter, Waxer
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thread, nor hunting for wax. 10c by mail

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Write for Catalogue.

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For the purpose of introducing the deli-

cious Paper Shell Pecan to a larger num-

ber of homes we have set aside from this

year's crop of the Jackson Pecan Groves,

5000 lbs. to be sold at practically half

price. By sending a wire to our grove

we save you the middle-man's charges.

Many persons have never tasted these ex-

cellent nuts, so we feel sure that by this

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Special Price, 50c lb.

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Shipped from Jackson Pecan Groves Co.,
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The Dainty Box of Lavender

is waiting to be sent to you. 50 cents postpaid.

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634 State St., Worcester, Mass.

LADIES

Lace-Finished Water-Proof

Linen Collar—Latest thing. The business

lady's collar: clean, daintily clothed, al-

ways nicely worn; saves time, ornament

size larger than usual; worn with width

1/2 and 2 inches; 25 cents coin. M. F.

BARRETT, New York, N. Y.

MARINELLO SHOP

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All Kinds of Toilet Work

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Suite 411. Tel. B. B. 5174

C. M. LAMPING NOLAN, Prop.

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Maker of Gowns, Misses' and Children's

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CORSET COVERS, EXPERT FITTER

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Cleansing, Repairing, Dyeing, Pressing

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men's Garments

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Tel. 2411-2 Brookline

CARDS

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LITTLE HAND PAINTED CARDS.

Just the thing for party place cards.

10 cents each, set of 8 for 75 cents.

100 for \$7.50

REE LEE FOOTWEAR

484 Cooper Street, Ottawa, Canada

ART

MINIATURES PAINTED from life or

from photograph and description. Daguer-

reotype reported. HARRIETTE E.

DRAPER, 7 Lawson Road, Winchester,

Mass.

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SHERMAN, Texas.

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FORMULAS SUPPLIED

Tell us what you want. Satisfaction

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415 Washington Ave.

Phone Bell Main 812

St. Louis

Special Dining Room on Second Floor

for Ladies.

CORSET COVERS, EXPERT FITTER

1 West 34th Street, New York

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Gas range in fine condi-

tion, oven above. Will sell at once

for \$18.00. MR. LEE, 720 Oliver

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN UNDER THIS HEAD TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

The advertisements under this head are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

HOUSEKEEPER OR CHAMBERMAID situation wanted in small family good references; furniture, MRS. LAWRIE, 105 Kilton st., Dorchester, Mass.

HOUSEWORK wanted near Boston by young woman, good references. Address: MRS. MARY GRAY, 8 Homer st., Brookline, Mass.; tel. 1549 Brook.

HOUSEWORK wanted by day or week. MRS. ANNIE CASTELLANO, 16 Cross st., Somerville, Mass.

HOUSEWORKERS, by the day (8), STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Brookline, Mass.; tel. Oz 2900.

KITCHEN WOMEN (70) STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Oz 2900.

KITCHEN WOMEN, hotel (8). STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Oz 2900.

LADY ACCUSTOMED TO TRAVELING—Wants companion and companion and secretary; would give services for expenses to California; highest references. MRS. FRANCES W. BARBER, Cypress rd., Belmont, Mass.

LAUNDRESS, hotel (18). STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Oz 2900.

LAUNDRY WORKERS (2). STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Oz 2900.

MATRON OR HOUSEMOTHER, in school, position desired by experienced woman. ADA F. SAWYER, 27 Cumberland st., Boston.

MOURNING WORK wanted by competitive woman. MRS. J. JORDAN, 33 Hammon st., Suite 23 Roxbury, Mass.

NURSERY GOVERNESS—North German lady, desires position in Boston family; best references. MRS. E. ZIEGLER, 254 Land st., Providence, R. I.

OFFICE WORK, residence Roxbury, 16, good references and experience. 53; mention 11210. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Oz 2900.

OFFICE GIRLS (40)—STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Oz 2900.

PANTRY WOMEN, hotel (12). STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Oz 2900.

PANTHER WOMEN, restaurant (14). STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Oz 2900.

PLAIN COOKING or general housework wanted in small family; city or country. MRS. BYRNE, 43 East Brookline st., Boston.

PRESSERS (6). STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Oz 2900.

POWER STITCHERS (12)—STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Oz 2900.

PROFESSORERS (6). STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Oz 2900.

REFINED YOUNG WOMAN desires position, sewing and skating, staying with her parents; references given and required. Address: MISS K. SMITH, 182 Meeting st., Providence, R. I.

SCRUB WOMEN, hotel (10). STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Oz 2900.

SEAMSTRESS and embroiderer—Refined colored girl wants work by the day; competent and reliable. FRANCES STEPHNEY, 56 Middlesex st., suite 4, Boston.

SEAMSTRESS would like position by the day; good references. Address: E. MORSSMAN, 11 Kearsarge av., Roxbury, Mass.

SEAMSTRESS Young colored woman wants work with dressmaker or by the day; good references. LOTTIE M. McDONALD, 30 Westminster st., Roxbury, Mass.

SEAMSTRESS wants work by the day. MRS. C. SMITH, 502 Plainfield st., Providence, R. I.

SEAMSTRESS—Competent, refined young woman desires work by the day; can do very dainty sewing. MRS. G. DURANTE, 28 Broad St., Roxbury, Mass.

SEAMSTRESS—Position wanted by the day; good references. DOLORIS CAMBELL, 205 Columbus av., Suite 3, Boston.

SEAMSTRESS—Colored woman wants sewing by the day, or with dressmaker.

MISS OVERTON, Elmwood st., West Roxbury, Mass.; tel. 1549 Brook.

SECRETARY STENOGRAPHER; 5 years excellent experience; reliable, energetic, executive ability; references. MISS HELEN HAWLEY, 70 Temple st., Springfield, Mass.

SEWERS (12)—STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Oz 2900.

SPACE GIRLS, hotel (6). STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Oz 2900.

STENOGRAPHER—High school graduate; 5 years' experience; with last firm 3 years and has excellent recommendations. MISS JUDIE L. PHIPPS, 11 E. Newton st., Boston.

STENOGRAPHER would like work mornings: \$8 a week. BEATRICE PARKER, 60 Piero st., Malden, Mass.

STORE GIRLS, hotel (5). STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Oz 2900.

STENOGRAPHER—High school graduate; 5 years' experience; with last firm 3 years and has excellent recommendations. MISS JUDIE L. PHIPPS, 11 E. Newton st., Boston.

STENOGRAPHER—Assistant wanted for department store, wanted by experienced man. LIDA M. RAVITCH, 68 Moreland st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ENGINEERING POSITION desired in any capacity, alone; construction lines; technical education; can operate machinery; good mechanic. J. M. COLON, Douglaston, N. Y.

SECRETARY OF ACCOUNTANT wanted by hour; 2 years' experience; with firms of public accountants, seeks permanent or temporary engagement. W. E. WALTER, 25 Broad st., New York.

BRIGHT, WILLING, RELIABLE BOY wanted for office work. Address: FRED. LESSIE, 38 W. 98th st., New York.

COMPANION-HOUSEKEEPER—Refined woman, domestic, fond of home life, general companionship to be considered than remuneration. MRS. E. J. FLETCHER, 52 W. 139th st., New York.

COMPANION-ATTENDANT, mother's helper; seamstress, assist with light duties; or to keep house for one; no washing; desire position; 12 years' experience; \$15 week and commission; acquainted with wholesale men's underwear trade and buyers. FLORENCE J. KING, 155 W. 97th st., New York city.

COMPANION—Refined woman, middle-aged, wants situation; will attend to light house duties; or as housekeeper for family; references. MRS. M. DAVIDSON, 202 W. 130th st., New York.

COMPANION—Refined, middle-aged woman wants permanent position; willing to travel; moderately useful. MRS. JOSEPHINE MILLER, 342 Bedford av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

COMPANION-ATTENDANT, mother's helper; seamstress, assist with light duties; or to keep house for one; no washing; desire position; 12 years' experience; \$15 week and commission; considered in preference to high salary. MARY F. LENT, 571 W. 139th st., New York city.

COMPANION-HOUSEKEEPER—Refined woman, domestic, fond of home life, general companionship to be considered than remuneration. MRS. E. J. FLETCHER, 52 W. 139th st., New York.

COMPANION-HOUSEKEEPER—Refined woman, domestic, fond of home life, general companionship to be considered than remuneration. MRS. E. J. FLETCHER, 52 W. 139th st., New York.

DAY WORK wanted by competent woman; references. GRACE DEAN, 15 W. 12th st., New York.

DRIMESMAKER of long experience will give two days a week for unfurnished machine shop; references from private family; also acquainted with stationary gasoline engines; anywhere. WARNER T. TYRE, 2651 Roberts st., Philadelphia.

GENERAL WORK in all round man's work; \$100 a week; city or country. E. W. SLOODY, 51 Bowery, New York.

DEMONSTRATING, selling or other work for a department store, wanted by experienced man. LIDA M. RAVITCH, 68 Moreland st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

DRIMESMAKER, graduate bridge engineer, 12 years' experience, detailing, checking, designing and estimating; bridges, mullions, steel structures; structural, structural, especially mechanical; references. H. WALKER, 1001 W. Michigan bldg., Chicago.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK—Competent, friendly, good references. JOSEPH H. CRUTE, 112 Mutual St., Pittsfield, Mass.

STENOGRAHPIER—All round man, good health, pressure, etc., wanted for office work. Address: FRED. LESSIE, 38 W. 98th st., New York.

CHAUFEUR—Light colored man, (30) good health, pressure, etc., wanted for office work. Address: FRED. LESSIE, 38 W. 98th st., New York.

GERMAN WOMAN wants position as housekeeper in small family; personal reference. H. GREENE, 2137 Madison av., New York.

SECRETARIAL WORK of all kinds, business or personal; by hour; day or week. Address: FRED. LESSIE, 38 W. 98th st., New York.

SECRETARIAL POSITION wanted by young man, 22; good references. Address: FRED. LESSIE, 38 W. 98th st., New York.

GENERAL WORK wanted by temperate colored man, 22; good references. Address: FRED. LESSIE, 38 W. 98th st., New York.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR, experienced, reliable; good references. Address: FRED. LESSIE, 38 W. 98th st., New York.

STENOGRAHPIER—Steady position wanted by young man, 22; good references. Address: FRED. LESSIE, 38 W. 98th st., New York.

GENERAL WORK wanted by temperate colored man, 22; good references. Address: FRED. LESSIE, 38 W. 98th st., New York.

POSITION as salesman, either local or road, wanted by young man able to make sales; references. Address: FRED. LESSIE, 38 W. 98th st., New York.

SALES MANAGER—Experienced, all-round; also retouchers and designers; can use some beginners; state references by hour; day or week. Address: FRED. LESSIE, 38 W. 98th st., New York.

ARTISTS wanted—Commercial, experienced, all-round; also retouchers and designers; can use some beginners; state references by hour; day or week. Address: FRED. LESSIE, 38 W. 98th st., New York.

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Real Estate Market

T Wharf Activities

Sailings

Through the office of the Edward T. Harrington Company, a sale is reported of the well known estate formerly owned and occupied by the late Louis P. Ober, located on Islington road, Auburndale. The buildings comprise a substantial brick and stone mansion house of 15 rooms, with all modern improvements, a keepers lodge of eight rooms, a large stable and an extensive greenhouse plant. There are about 500,000 square feet of land. The estate adjoins the beautiful estate of Alfred Hemenway, and on two sides is bordered by the Charles river, where it has frontage of about 3500 feet. It is also opposite Auburndale park, which is owned by the city of Newton. The estate is considered to be one of the most attractive in Newton and originally cost upwards of \$100,000. The purchaser was Elizabeth L. Ware, who will occupy after making extensive changes and improvements. The grantors are Raymond A. Ober et al. The purchaser was represented by Poole & Bigelow, the grantors by Edward T. Harrington Company.

Another sale is reported of an estate 30 Mead street, Everett, comprising a three-apartment house of 15 rooms with all modern improvements, and 3675 square feet of land. The grantors were Thomas R. and Wallace E. Symmes, the purchaser being Julia H. Connell.

Charles S. Briggs has sold to Benjamin Flint his estate on Grafton street, Grafton, consisting of two acres cleared, a 10-room farm house and large barn.

The trustees of Newport First Beach Land Company, Newport, R. I., have sold a large parcel with a frontage of 150 feet on the west side of Ellery avenue, extending 250 feet to Renfrew avenue, and containing 39,500 square feet. Alexander MacLellan was the purchaser.

The sale is reported of what is known as the "Carlisle Asparagus Farm," located on the Carlisle-Bedford road and bordering the Concord river in Carlisle. The farm comprises 120 acres of land, there being one field of 20 acres in asparagus from which \$9000 worth of asparagus was sold last season. There are 500 fruit trees and a large variety of small fruit. There is an old colonial farmhouse, barn 40 x 120, and several other outbuildings. The purchaser was Joshua W. Knowles, the title passing from Augusta M. Foss, administratrix.

The sale is reported of what is known as the "Reinhardt farm" on East street, Auburn, comprising 5½ acres of land with large orchard, a nine-room modern farmhouse and large barn. The purchaser was Herbert E. Gardner. The Edward T. Harrington Company was the broker in the above transaction.

ROSLINDALE LAND SALE

Final papers passed at the registry of deeds today conveying a lot of land located on Belgrade avenue, Roslindale, to Thomas F. Canning. The grantor was Mary A. Collins of Roxbury. There are 3500 square feet, which is taxed for \$1500. Robert T. Fowler of Jamaica Plain was the broker.

DORCHESTER TRANSACTION

Two brick dwelling houses, numbered 1946-1950 Dorchester avenue, opposite Fuller street, have been sold by William J. Caslin, the owner, to Elizabeth L. Potter. The land measures 4037 square feet and is taxed for \$1600. Also included in the \$9900 assessment.

NORTH AND WEST END SALES

Papers have gone to record in the sale of a three-story brick dwelling and 918 square feet of land, owned by Charles O. Little at 19 Margaret street, near Sheafe street, North End. Total assessed valuation \$4700 of which the land carries \$2300.

The West End transaction was between David Simonds estate et al. and Agnes M. Galvin, buyer, deeds coming through George M. Allen. It involves various interests in the estate numbered 31 Myrtle street, near South Russell street, consisting of 3½-story brick house on 12½ square feet of land. Taxed on \$6900 valuation, including \$4000 land value.

WOLLASTON ESTATE SOLD

Through the office of E. N. Rolland, Uphams Corner, the sale has been effected of the estate 893 Hancock street, Wollaston, comprising a single house and garage with about 20,000 feet of land and carrying a total assessment of \$5400. The grantor was Antoinette Moyes, Josephine A. Ringrose buys for a home.

SALES OF VACANT LAND

Warren F. Freeman, of the Kimball building, reports the sale at auction, for the Benjamin P. Cheney estate, of 19 parcels of land on Clinton road, Clarke road and Goddard lane, Brookline, consisting of 131,000 square feet of land, to John J. Conroy of Boston, who buys for immediate improvement. The property is assessed for \$34,000.

The same broker reports the sale to William A. Morse, of 48,500 square feet of land on Church street, running through to the West Roxbury parkway. Mr. Morse recently purchased the adjoining estate, which he has greatly improved, and is occupying for a home. Alice Williams of Cohasset was the grantor.

Another sale is reported by him for the Atwill estate of a very desirable building lot on Richards street, Highland station, West Roxbury, containing 6270 square feet of land, to Leroy K. Houghton, who will build for occupancy.

The same broker reports the sale for George L. Schirmer, trustee, of lot 23, Middlesex pond, Rose hill, Stoneham, containing 6669 square feet, to Jacob Light of Everett, Mass., who will build for occupancy.

Warren F. Freeman also reports the

SHIPPING NEWS

sale for the Allen Associates of lot 885, Hatherly park, Scituate, Mass., containing 8877 square feet of land, on the corner of Ocean Side Drive and Marion road, overlooking the water, to A. Vachon of Newton, Mass., who will build a high grade summer cottage for occupancy the coming season.

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS

The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the Real Estate Exchange:

BOSTON (City Proper):
Clifton L. Brewer to Abraham L. Rudnick, Montfort st.; q. \$1.
Same to same, Newbury st.; q. \$1.
Charles O. Little to S. Estelle Page, Marquette st.; d. \$1.
David Simonds est. to George M. Allen, Myrtle st.; d. \$1.
George M. Allen, Myrtle st.; q. \$1.
Home for Aged Women in Woburn to George M. Allen, Myrtle st.; q. \$1.
Home for Aged Women to George M. Allen, Myrtle st.; q. \$1.
Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals to George M. Allen, Myrtle st.; q. \$1.
Boston Young Men's Christian Union to George M. Allen, Myrtle st.; q. \$1.
Boston Young Men to George M. Allen, Myrtle st.; q. \$1.
Boston Young Men to George M. Allen, Myrtle st.; q. \$1.
Franklin R. Wing to Theodore H. Tyndall, Harrison av.; q. \$1.

Alice A. Walker to Boynton Place, trust, pswm from Boynton place; d. \$1.

Associated Trust to Charles W. Rowell, St. Botolph st., St. Botolph and Folger st.; q. \$1.

Charles W. Rowell, St. Botolph st., St. Botolph and Folger st.; q. \$1.

EAST BOSTON:
Elischa Greenhill, intree, to Aaron M. Sherriff, Franklin st.; q. \$100.

Franke, H. to Zonta Lodge No. 42, O. O. F., Emmus st.; q. \$1.

ROXBURY:
George S. Alman est. to Walter P. Savoie, Dudley st.; d. \$3500.

Paul A. Wright to Sarkis H. Yagoobian, Atlas Realty Co. to Henry H. Levenson, Humboldt st., 2 lots; q. \$1.

Joseph G. Battaglia et al. to Joseph G. Battaglia, Shire st.; q. \$1000.

William J. Conlin to Elizabeth L. Potter, Dorchester av. and Brunswick st.; q. \$1.

WEST BOSTON:
John E. Kirkham to John B. Sheerin, Florence st.; q. \$1.

John B. Sheerin to Eugene P. Cuff, Florence st.; q. \$1.

George A. Collins to Maria Canning, Belgrave ave.; q. \$1.

Philip J. Flory est. to Cora O. Fishley, Belgrave av. and Commonwealth and Birch st.; d. \$500.

May O. Flory to Ernestine Pourta, Belgrave av. and Commonwealth and Birch st.; w. \$1.

HYDE PARK:
William Kirkyan to John Kirkyan, Huntington av., 2 lots; q. \$1.

John Kirkyan to William Kirkyan et ux., Huntington av., 2 lots; q. \$1.

P. Kelley to Thomas Manina, Glenwood av.; w. \$1.

CHELSEA:
Augustus E. Phelps et al. to Albert M. Swartek, Springfield av.; w. \$1.

BUILDING NOTICES

Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order given:

Wexford, rear (trippe house), ward 25; Boston, rear (brick tank); brick tank house.

Riverway, 44, ward 19; Boston Academy of Notre Dame, St. Paul & Walsh; brick, frame and academic.

Alinworth st., 55, ward 23; J. L. Wetmore; frame dwelling.

Cornell st., 224, ward 22; R. C. Willis, Harlan, 1977; frame dwelling.

Selden st., 31; ward 24; Fred J. Rockwell; frame dwelling.

Dorchester av., cor. Park st., ward 20; Elm st., 10; after car house.

Blue Hill av., 346-348A, ward 20; Shawmut Investment Corp., Silverman Eng. Co.; after store and dwelling.

Bronx, 100, ward 2; Walter Hartstone, John G. McCloud; after store and dwelling.

SOCIETY HEARS LECTURE

The Chemical Society of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology was addressed last night in the Tech Union by Prof. F. J. Moore, who told of his trip from Germany to Spitzberg and Iceland last summer.

After starting for Gloucester in tow of the tug Hugh D., the fishing schooner

PUBLIC SCHOOLS ARE DECLARED TO BE EFFICIENT

Premier put back to Yarmouth, N. S., it was reported today, because of adverse conditions outside. The Premier was successfully lifted from the cradle of the marine railway where she fell over on her side recently while hauling off for repairs at Yarmouth. The slip was damaged and the vessel remained on her beam ends in the mud several days. Permanent repairs will be made at Gloucester. The Morning Star with 25,000 pounds, and the Albert Lutz with 12,000 pounds are the only arrivals today.

In search of the derelict reported by Captain Roberts of the British steamer Honoria, the revenue cutter Gresham, Captain Winram, put to sea today. A supply of gun cotton was taken out on the Gresham, which will be used to blow up the derelict, if found.

After the cargo of chalk was removed from the Norwegian steamer Maud at East Boston today, she was shifted to Mystic docks, to load general freight for Havana. The Norwegian steamer Athos, which has been anchored in the stream since Thursday when she arrived from London with chalk, cut the berth of the Maud, and longshoremen immediately began unloading her cargo. The Athos is only two months old, was built at Christiania, and is commanded by Captain D. Nielsen, formerly in the steamer Atlantic.

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Boston Young Men to George M. Allen, Myrtle st.; q. \$1.
Franklin R. Wing, Harrison st.; d. \$2000.

Str. George Hawley to Boynton Place, trust, pswm from Boynton place; d. \$1.

Associated Trust to Charles W. Rowell, St. Botolph st., St. Botolph and Folger st.; q. \$1.

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After starting for Gloucester in tow of the tug Hugh D., the fishing schooner

Huge basket loads of fish swinging from two vessels to T wharf, and the creaking of halyards and hawsers during the work, was the only activity at T wharf today. Two vessels came in late Friday afternoon, the Mary with 62,000 pounds and the Benjamin Smith 68,000. The fares were discharged today. There were no arrivals today. Dealers closed their stalls at noon after a quiet morning.

Unfavorable conditions on the fishing grounds have held up the fishing operation to such an extent that not only Boston, but Gloucester was destitute of fish today. The gill netters had practically no fish at all this morning. Numerous sharks have been landed recently by them, however. The schooner Sadie M. Kimball from Swan's Island, Me., is in port with 100 quintals of fish. The schooner Athlete, which arrived Friday morning with Capt. Nathaniel Greenleaf, is preparing the schooner Commonwealth for a halibut trip, and will probably sail soon.

COASTWISE TRAFFIC

BALTIMORE, Jan 2—Arrd, str. St. Gotthard, Daiquiri; Chesapeake, New York, and later cleared to return.

Str. Frednes, Havana; San Mateo, Galveston; Chas F. Mayer, Portsmouth; Galeson, rear (trippe house), ward 25; Boston, rear (brick tank); brick tank house.

What weather permits, tugs Waltham, tugs Fall River, for Hampton roads; Murrell, tugs Annies, for Philadelphia, and Irie, for Norfolk; Nottingham, Port Johnson, tugs L. & W. B. C. Nos. 2 and 10; schr Barbara, Jacksonville.

When weather permits, tugs Waltham, tugs Fall River, for Hampton roads; Murrell, tugs Annies, for Philadelphia, and Irie, for Norfolk; Nottingham, Port Johnson, tugs L. & W. B. C. Nos. 2 and 10; schr Barbara, Jacksonville.

Revenue cutter Gresham, to sea; str. Seward, Sewells point; Bohemian (Br.), Liverpool; Iberian (Br.), Manchester; Onondaga, Charleston, S. C. and Jacksonville; City of Memphis, Savannah; Indianola, Philadelphia; H. M. Whitney, New York; Kanawha, Baltimore.

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Revenue cutter Gresham, to sea

Irregular Tone in Stocks at the Close

STOCK MARKET PRICES AGAIN MOVE DOWN

Early Pressure Is Brought to Bear Upon the Leaders and Sharp Declines Are Recorded—Traders Are Conservative

AN INCENTIVE NEEDED

Conservatism characterizes the trading in the securities markets. There has been considerable backing and filling the last few days, and at present a new incentive seems to be needed for advancing or forcing prices downward.

Developments of the last few weeks have been more favorable than otherwise so that sentiment is improving slowly. Business is not expanding and it may be some time before it does, but the encouraging feature of the stock market and business situation is that confidence is beginning to return.

Prices this morning were weak. There was early pressure brought to bear upon Reading, Steel, Union Pacific and some of the less active issues, all of which recorded sharp declines during the early sales. The general tone was weak at the end of the first half hour.

The early selling was followed by some recoveries before the close. Union Pacific opened unchanged at 155, declined to 153½ and rallied a good fraction. Steel was unchanged at the opening at 58½, receded to 57½ and advanced fractionally from the low. Reading opened off ½ at 168½ and declined to 166½ before rallying. New York Central was weak early but recovered more than its loss. The closing was irregular.

The withdrawal of members of the J. Pierpont Morgan firm from many directorates had no market effect.

On the local exchange trading was inactive and prices were easy.

GRAIN AND FEED

J. E. Soper Company, of the Boston Chamber of Commerce: The heavy movement of corn from the producers from this short crop, has been a surprise to most of the trade and a bearish feature.

It may be, however, that this is a bullish argument because the more there is moved off the farms, the less there will be to come along later and after the market absorbs the recent and continuing heavy movement, it will be in a stronger position than ever before.

Stocks of corn are just ordinary in New England and there are plenty of people here who believe that corn is going to sell considerably higher later on and who would buy now for future delivery were it not that the prospect seems to be for some lower prices before corn sells much higher, but just as soon as the sentiment turns, there is liable to be a tremendous amount of buying for future delivery.

The first of the new corn arrived in bad shape, but we have heard of nothing of this sort lately, due to better weather condition. No doubt the shirt-sleeve winter has reduced considerably the consumption of corn on the farms.

Oats continue to be in good demand, both for prompt and future shipment. Canadians are still in the market without any appreciable letup, although it seemed a week or two ago as though the offerings might not be quite so free as they have been in the immediate past.

The stocks of oats throughout New England are normal. Transit oats bring shipping prices and sell fairly freely.

Mill feeds, especially bran and middlings, have had a little upturn the past week, but the trade in them is quite mediocre.

Linseed meal continues to sell at \$1.25 under cottonseed meal and only a fair call for it. Prospects seem to be that cottonseed meal will sell 50¢ to \$1 per ton higher by the first of April.

INACTIVE SECURITIES

Bid Asked
American Glue pref..... 135.00 140.00
American Thread pref.... 4.00 4.75

Arlington Mills..... 115.00 125.00
Boston R & L Ry R. I. 125.00 135.00

Charlestown Gas & Electric 122.00 126.00
Douglas Shoe pref..... 98.00 100.00

Dixie Co..... 220.00 220.00
E. T. Falbanks Co. 230.00 241.00

Farr Alpac Co..... 320.00 340.00
Hartford Carpet..... 110.00 112.00

Haywood Bros. & Wakefield Co. pref..... 97.00 101.00

Lanston Corp. 81.00 84.00
M. H. Wirtz & Co. 100.00 100.00

N. E. Inv. Sec. pref..... 70.00 80.00

Pacific Mills..... 107.00 109.00

Pope Mfg. Co..... 120.00 120.00

Regal Shoe pf..... 89.00 92.00

Southern N. E. Telephone 130.00 132.00

Swift & Co. 96.00 100.00

T. & G. Co. 145.00 145.00

Waltham Watch Co. pref..... 103.00 103.50

Western Pacific R R. 5s..... 73.00 75.00

MUNICIPAL BOND SALES

The Bond Buyer reports a total of \$30,403,482 permanent municipal bonds brought out in this country during the months of December, as compared with \$31,562,783 in the same month last year.

The total for 12 months is \$313,511,691, against \$322,361,286 for the previous year.

BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK—Commercial bar silver 57½ cents; Mexican dollars 44½ cents.

LONDON—Bar silver steady, 26 9-16d, up 1d.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

Open High Low Last Sale

Allis-Chalmers Co. 82 83 83 83

Am A Chem. pf. 48 49 49 49

Amalgamated..... 73 73 72 72

Am Can. 29 29 28 28

Am Can pf..... 89 89 89 89

Am Loco..... 31 32 31 31

Am Smelting & Ref. 63 64 63 64

Am Sugar..... 98 98 98 98

Am Tel & Tel. 117 118 117 118

Anaconda..... 3 34 33 34

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe 93 93 93 93

At Coast Line..... 116 116 116 116

Baldwin Locomotive Co. 104 104 104 104

Balt. & Ohio..... 92 92 92 92

Brooklyn R. T. 87 87 87 87

Can Pacific..... 208 209 207 208

Cent Leather..... 27 27 27 27

Cent Leather pf. 95 95 95 95

Chi & Ohio 60 60 59 59

Chi M & St Paul..... 99 99 99 99

Chi & St Louis..... 39 39 38 38

Chi & St West..... 11 11 11 11

Chi & W. P. 28 28 28 28

Chi & W. N. W. 128 128 128 128

Com Gas..... 129 129 129 129

Del & Hudson..... 151 151 150 151

Erie..... 27 27 27 27

Erie 1st pf..... 44 44 42 42

Erie 2nd pf..... 35 36 35 36

Gen Electric..... 140 140 140 140

Gen Motor..... 37 37 37 37

Goodrich..... 23 24 23 23

Govt Nor. pf..... 34 34 33 33

Harvester Co. 126 126 125 125

Harvester of N. J. 100 100 100 100

Harvester of N. J. pf. 113 113 113 113

Harvester Corp. pf. 115 115 115 115

Harvester Corp. pf. 115 115 1

World's Latest Financial, Business and Trade News

SWIFT & CO. ANNUAL REPORT IS VERY FAVORABLE ONE

Statement Shows the Company to Be in Prosperous Condition—Gross Sales for Year Exceed Four Hundred Millions, an Increase of Thirty Per Cent

Swift & Co. has issued its annual statement for fiscal year ended Sept. 30. The company publishes no income account but President Swift in his remarks to shareholders, announced that gross sales were over \$400,000,000, an increase of 30 per cent over previous year. Surplus increased from \$20,000,000 to \$33,000,000, a gain of \$4,000,000 compared with an increase of \$3,000,000 in 1912 over 1911.

Swift & Co.'s balance sheet as of Sept. 30, 1913, compares as follows:

	1913	1912
Assets	\$47,054,180	\$39,914,022
It etc.	42,208,731	40,156,734
Accounts rec.	47,860,361	39,766,380
Inven.	32,411,284	24,175,284
Stocks and bonds	8,573,565	7,474,342
Cash		
Total	\$178,114,080	\$151,486,320
Liabilities:		
Capital stock	75,000,000	75,000,000
Surplus	33,000,000	29,000,000
Reserves	5,485,729	4,131,123
Bonds	5,000,000	5,000,000
Long term	1,375,000	
Accounts payable	10,692,960	12,320,967
Bills payable	39,160,400	24,649,200
Totals	\$178,114,080	\$151,486,320

The twenty-ninth annual meeting of Swift & Co. stockholders was held Friday afternoon.

The president in his address to the stockholders said in part: The past year has been our largest in point of volume, with financial results that enable us to make a fair return to our stockholders, and at the same time provide a service to the producer and the consumer at a profit of about 2½ cents on each dollar of sales.

The investor, or stockholder, is interested in the amount of dividends paid and the soundness of the company; the consumer is interested in the profit per dollar of sales; and while our dividend return to the stockholder has been 7 per cent on the capital stock for 15 years, I venture to say that our charge for service to the public represents a smaller percentage than the charge of any other industry.

Sales for 1913 exceeded \$400,000,000, showing an increase over the previous year of about 30 per cent. A large proportion of this increase is accounted for through the acquisition of a portion of the business of the National Packing Company, which purchase was authorized at the last annual meeting.

There were more than 10,000,000 head of livestock purchased during the year. Employee number over 35,000, and we feel that working conditions for both men and women have been materially improved, to our mutual benefit.

About Christmas, 1912, the directors saw fit, on the advice of the president, to inaugurate a minimum wage scale of 40 hours per week, which makes it impossible for any plant employee, whether male or female, to receive less than \$6 per week, and in case of male employees the minimum exceeds this figure.

"We desire to have continuously a supply of livestock on such a price basis as to make it profitable for the livestock raiser and feeder, and enable us to sell within such price limits as to allow meat food products to be sold at a price which will not be any burden upon the consumer."

Practically all branches of industry are better served when grain crops, especially corn, are above the average. The terms "refrigeration" and "cold storage" are often confused.

All perishable food products must be refrigerated; but only the surplus goes into cold storage in seasons of heavy production, when the supply far exceeds the demand. Thus it is the producer's protection against over-supplied markets and abnormally low values; and it is the consumer's protection against a short supply, caused by natural conditions that cannot be avoided.

We hope to see federal regulation of cold storage plants, providing for a maximum time limit on goods carried therein of not to exceed 12 months, or from one season to another season; also

WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Snow or rain tonight and probably Sunday morning, followed by clearing, brisk to high northeast to north winds.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather as follows for New England: Snow or rain tonight; Sunday local snows; northeast to north gales.

The secondary storm that developed in the gulf states has increased in intensity and moved to the Carolinas, with snow possible 20 to 30 degrees. The northern portion of the disturbance diminished. The northwestern depression is centered in Edmonton. Threatening and stormy weather is still existing over the Mississippi valley. Temperatures are generally lower in the Mississippi valley, the West and Southwest, and warmer in the Northwest and Northeast.

TEMPERATURE TODAY

9 a.m. 43°12 noon. 40
Average in Boston yesterday, 23 21 24.
In OTHER CITIES
(in °F.)
Albany 40 New York 36
Buffalo 36 Pittsburgh 38
Chicago 36 Portland, Me. 34
Denver 32 Milwaukee 34
Jacksonville 46 St. Louis 32
Kansas City 27 Washington 40
Nantucket 38

ALMANAC FOR TODAY
Sun rises 7:32 High temp. 42°
Sun sets 4:24 * * * * *
Length of day 9:31

LIGHT AUTO LAMPS AT 2:34 P. M.

SHOWING OF THE RAILROADS FOR TWELVE MONTHS

Substantial Increase in Gross Earnings, But Loss in Net the Rule for Most of the Transportation Systems

MAINTENANCE CHARGE

NEW YORK—While gross earnings of the country's railroads in 1913 increased approximately \$137,000,000, net after taxes, decreased about \$37,000,000. For the calendar year, partly estimated, gross and net compare with 1912:

	1913	1912
Gross	\$3,090,000,000	\$2,754,000,000
Expenses	2,167,057,000	2,150,540,000
Net op. rev.	892,959,000	122,776,000
Net, (def.)	77,988,000	24,175,000
Taxes	130,185,000	10,628,000
Net	767,074,000	135,504,000

:Decrease.

These figures are based on reports of the commerce commission for 10 months, embracing roads earning 96 per cent of total railroad revenues, on similar reports for November and December of last year and the known trend for the last two months.

The directors of Swift & Co., believing they should now seek to protect their stockholders in the enlarged business resulting from an increased and increasing population, have arranged for an issue of 30-year 5 per cent bonds up to the amount of \$50,000,000, of which \$10,000,000 are to be placed upon sale immediately, the stockholders and the holders of present outstanding \$5,000,000 of bonds maturing July 1 next, being privileged to subscribe for the new bonds first. If not taken by them by Jan. 24, the remainder of the \$10,000,000 of bonds will be sold to a syndicate comprised of the following important banks:

First Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago; Illinois Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago; Merchant Loan & Trust Company, Chicago; Continental-Commercial Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago; Ft. Dearborn National Bank, Chicago; American Exchange National Bank, New York.

Stockholders voted favorably on the question of issuing bonds of the company.

CONDITION OF BOND MARKET

NEW YORK—William Salomon & Co. say: "A marked decline in the price of bonds as a rule is due to the belief that the safety of principal and interest is not so strong or its represents a readjustment to correspond with the current interest rates. The latter factor is a world-wide force and unquestionably is in part responsible for the present level of prices. There are some, however, who feel that railroad bonds are not so sound as they were five years ago because net earnings have been adversely affected by higher operating costs and because of the fact that the railroads have not been able thus far to obtain higher rates for transportation.

"Evidences are apparent of a contraction in general commercial activities;

Usually this means that surplus funds accumulate (bringing about easier rates for money) and are applied to the purchase of marketable high-grade bonds, creating an increasing demand for such issues."

NEW YORK BANK CONSOLIDATION

NEW YORK—The board of directors of the Washington Trust Company and the Corn Exchange Bank have unanimously agreed to submit to their respective stockholders a proposition for the consolidation of the two institutions upon the basis of exchange of stock, share for share, and a payment in cash of \$50 per share to the stockholders of the Washington Trust Company.

The decrease here estimated of \$35,

500,000 in net after taxes goes far to wipe out the gain of approximately \$49,000,000 in that item the year before.

In 1911 the large roads suffered a loss of \$32,500,000 net after taxes, and in 1910 a loss of something more than \$7,000,000. In 1909 net increased \$143,600, but this was following the after-panic year 1908, in which net went off almost \$98,000,000. All these figures are for calendar years.

POSTMASTER ON HORSE DEFENSE

In reply to the recent charges of Dr. Francis H. Rowley of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals that many horses hired by the government are unfit for work, Postmaster Mansfield said Friday it was frequently difficult to obtain horses and wagons of good appearance, especially at rush times when 500 extra vehicles were hired.

TEXTILE CLASS TO START MONDAY

The textile class of the Boston continuation school at the Boston Young Men's Christian Union will start Monday at 4 p. m., when a two-hour talk will be given on the manufacture of cotton cloth by the superintendent of the Maverick mills.

CHICAGO BOARD UNIFORM SCHOOL DRESS IS URGED

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—A uniform style of dress for girls in the California schools is advocated by State Superintendent Hyatt, who believes a simple black dress with a neat white apron would aid in obtaining better results in school work, says the Union.

*Decrease.

HAMPDEN NOTES EXTENDED

Notes approximating \$2,000,000 of the Hampden Railroad Corporation, due Thursday, are said to have been extended by the holders for six months at 6 per cent interest.

MARKET OPINIONS

Ballard & McConnel, Pittsburgh—It would be unreasonable to look for a great revival of activity at advancing prices, because commercial and financial conditions outside the United States are far from satisfactory; but if early in the new year there should be favorable action by the interstate commerce commission on railroad freights, then all sound dividend-paying stocks of the railroads which have not too great a burden of refinancing to do should be a purchase, and later on, as money accumulates, there should be a material increase in speculative operations.

Thompson, Towle & Co., Boston: Viewing the outlook purely from an investment standpoint, it seems to us that the leading railroad shares whose dividends are well protected by a wide margin of safety in earnings are very attractive at the present level of prices. We suggest the purchase of such stocks as Union Pacific, Great Northern, Atchison, Louisville & Nashville and Atlantic Coast Line.

Keeney, Sawtelle & Co., Boston: Standard railroad stocks such as Pennsylvania, Baltimore and Ohio, Atchison and Southern Pacific are selling on an average close to a 6 per cent basis. We believe that there is little or no risk in purchasing this class of securities either for investment or for speculation at prevailing prices. The history of the stock market for many years shows that when standard securities sell in a period of inactivity and depression upon a 6 per cent basis, that they are invariably safe purchases. There are also many first class industrial stocks as American Sugar, Swift & Co., U. S. Envelope Preferred and several others yielding at present 6 per cent basis.

"The textile industry is adjusting itself to changed conditions resulting from the decreased tariff rates, but the effect so far does not justify previous apprehensions. The paper manufacturing business is below normal, while shoe manufacturing is good with prospects of an advance in prices. This is true, likewise, of the leather tanning business. All manufacturing connected intimately with the railroad and with the steel and iron industries is necessarily feeling the depression of these two great branches of business.

"The great increase in the population of this country, and consequently the increased demand for meat as food, coming at the same time as the decrease in recent years in the number of cattle and sheep, has naturally brought about the present high price of meat. Consequently, there has come a widespread apprehension of the ultimate trend of this tendency.

"A careful study of the facts, however, indicated that it is one of those economic problems that is likely to solve itself and that the number of cattle in their relation to the number of inhabitants moves rather in a series of cycles than in a straight line. For instance, the number of cattle per 100 of population is the same now as it was in 1870 and 1900, but we are evidently facing a great change in the cattle raising industry.

"An impartial survey, therefore, of the situation seems to warrant the statement that while the price of cattle will probably continue high in the future, the various agencies mentioned will gradually work for a more abundant supply and a more reasonable price.

"Throughout the Central West, despite the drought, there is a general feeling of hopelessness for the future. This seems to be partly due to the very fine prospects of the growing winter wheat and to the belief that many of the serious political and economic questions that have created such disturbances in the past are now in a fair way toward solution.

"Throughout the southeastern Atlantic states mercantile business is in good volume, and this is true in general throughout the West and the South. Business varies much in these sections, according to locality. Where crops were good, business was fairly active, and in sections where crop returns last year were poor, business is correspondingly quiet."

J. S. Bachie & Co., New York: In bonds there are many bargains. For those who wish their money back in 1915, the Pennsylvania convertible 3½s, yielding 5.10 per cent, sure to be paid at maturity, and for a longer period. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy joint 4s, 1921, yielding 4.87 per cent; Louisville & Nashville unified 4s, 1917, yielding 4.50; Seaboard Air Line first cons. 4s, 1950, yielding 5 per cent, and Wisconsin Central general 4s, 1949, yielding 4.85 per cent. In industrials, Central Leather 5s, yielding 5.35 per cent, and National Tube Company first 5s, 1948 yield 4.90, and Brooklyn Union Gas 5s, 1945, yield 4.85 per cent. The Third Avenue 4s are perfectly reasonable business investment, selling at 80, yielding 5 per cent. In industrials, Central Leather 5s, yielding 5.35 per cent, and National Tube Company first 5s, 1948 yield 4.90, and Brooklyn Union Gas 5s, 1945, yield 4.85 per cent. The Third Avenue 4s are perfectly reasonable business investment, selling at 80, yielding 5 per cent. In industrials, Central Leather 5s, yielding 5.35 per cent, and National Tube Company first 5s, 1948 yield 4.90, and Brooklyn Union Gas 5s, 1945, yield 4.85 per cent. The Third Avenue 4s are perfectly reasonable business investment, selling at 80, yielding 5 per cent. In industrials, Central Leather 5s, yielding 5.35 per cent, and National Tube Company first 5s, 1948 yield 4.90, and Brooklyn Union Gas 5s, 1945, yield 4.85 per cent. The Third Avenue 4s are perfectly reasonable business investment, selling at 80, yielding 5 per cent. In industrials, Central Leather 5s, yielding 5.35 per cent, and National Tube Company first 5s, 1948 yield 4.90, and Brooklyn Union Gas 5s, 1945, yield 4.85 per cent. The Third Avenue 4s are perfectly reasonable business investment, selling at 80, yielding 5 per cent. In industrials, Central Leather 5s, yielding 5.35 per cent, and National Tube Company first 5s, 1948 yield 4.90, and Brooklyn Union Gas 5s, 1945, yield 4.85 per cent. The Third Avenue 4s are perfectly reasonable business investment, selling at 80, yielding 5 per cent. In industrials, Central Leather 5s, yielding 5.35 per cent, and National Tube Company first 5s, 1948 yield 4.90, and Brooklyn Union Gas 5s, 1945, yield 4.85 per cent. The Third Avenue 4s are perfectly reasonable business investment, selling at 80, yielding 5 per cent. In industrials, Central Leather 5s, yielding 5.35 per cent, and National Tube Company first 5s, 1948 yield 4.90, and Brooklyn Union Gas 5s, 1945, yield 4.85 per cent. The Third Avenue 4s are perfectly reasonable business investment, selling at 80, yielding 5 per cent. In industrials, Central Leather 5s, yielding 5.35 per cent, and National Tube Company first 5s, 1948 yield 4.90, and Brooklyn Union Gas 5s, 1945, yield 4.85 per cent. The Third Avenue 4s are perfectly reasonable business investment, selling at 80, yielding 5 per cent. In industrials, Central Leather 5s, yielding 5.35 per cent, and National Tube Company first 5s, 1948 yield 4.90, and Brooklyn Union Gas 5s, 1945, yield 4.85 per cent. The Third Avenue 4s are perfectly reasonable business investment, selling at 80, yielding 5 per cent. In industrials, Central Leather 5s, yielding 5.35 per cent, and National Tube Company first 5s, 1948 yield 4.90, and Brooklyn Union Gas 5s, 1945, yield 4.85 per cent. The Third Avenue 4s are perfectly reasonable business investment, selling at 80, yielding 5 per cent. In industrials, Central Leather 5s, yielding 5.35 per cent, and National Tube Company first 5s, 1948 yield 4.90, and Brooklyn Union Gas 5s, 1945, yield 4.85 per cent. The Third Avenue 4s are perfectly reasonable business investment, selling at 80, yielding 5 per cent. In industrials, Central Leather 5s, yielding 5.35 per cent, and

THE HOME FORUM

College From College Head's Viewpoint

Three reasons why every boy who can should go to college are set forth by Dr. David Starr Jordan, chancellor of Stanford University, writing in the Journal of Education. They are: First, because college brings him in contact with the great men who have influenced the world from Plato to Emerson, from Homer and Euripides to Schiller and Browning. The great men of all time will become his familiar and he will not be limited to his own narrow outlook. The boy must spend all his existence in his own company and "only the educated man is good company for himself."

Second, the college boy comes in contact with many of the best men of his own time, men who are always pointing the way upward.

Third, the college boy gets in his association with other boys a training that cannot be overestimated. They mold each other's character and shape each other's work. In short, the college intensifies the individuality of the man. It takes his best abilities and raises them to higher and higher power.

James Dwight Dana

To most people who have dabbled a little in geology at school or elsewhere and learned to name the hamonotous dekay if not to identify it the name of James Dwight Dana is familiar. His centenary was celebrated in the month of December by a series of lectures at

COTTAGE IN HESWALL, ENGLAND



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Yale. Dana was a Yale graduate in 1833 and for 60 years did active and excellent work as student and teacher of American geology. A Dana memorial volume entitled "Problems in American Geology" is to be published. He was contributor and editor of the American Journal of Science, and professor of natural history and of geology and mineralogy at Yale. He traveled with the old United States exploring expedition in the fifties. His "Manual of Geology," first published in 1863, appeared in a fourth edition in 1895. This is his most important work.

Decrees of the Puritans

Some of the decrees of the Puritans as recorded in the books of the General Court were collected for Peterson's magazine in 1853. We find Edmund Bridges called to account before the Court for having "neglected to shoe Mr. Symonds horse when he was to come to court."

Richard Cliffe, for saying, "Shall I pay 12d. for the fragments which the grandury roges have left?" was bound to his good behavior & find three pounds, six shillings and eight pence." The laws of the time forbade innkeepers to charge more than 12 pence for a

meal; so of course they never charged less. Cliffe had apparently come to dinner after the grand jury and objected to the landlord's charge for the broken pieces. If he had expressed himself more circumspectly or merely to his landlord he might have been let off easily, for the Puritans did not object to resistance to imposition; but they could not allow the grand jury to be called "roges."

The court records here show how certain offenses were punished by forcing the offender to stand in public, perhaps in the stocks, with a great sheet of paper on his breast on which was

printed an initial that indicated what his wrong doing had been. Sometimes it was printed in full, as "A Wanton Gospeller," for disrespect to the church.

Another man convicted of having taken corn from the Indians was compelled to return twice the amount stolen and thenceforward to be no longer called Mr. Josias Plastow, but merely Josias. John Stone and his wife are admonished to make "bigger bread and to take heed of offending by making too little bread hereafter." Thomas Makepeace, because of his novitiate disposition was informed we were weary of him unless he reformed."

"WHAT LACK I YET?" A QUERY AND ITS ANSWER

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE insistent inquiry, "What lack I yet?" reiterated in the human consciousness through the centuries, speaks eloquently of Spiritward yearnings which material wealth and more formal religion have ever failed to satisfy. As in the case of the rich young man who first voiced the query to Jesus, so is it today. Those who have felt the pangs of common mortal griefs are not uncertain as to their desire for something vague though that something may be vastly different from what so-called material living has yielded them. Others, sated perhaps, with what the world calls good and desirable are yet constrained in time to ask, "What of life itself? What of permanent satisfaction? What lack I yet?" The human consciousness

yearns for its source, and can find its rest no other where. The profound healing truth contained in Jesus' answer to this question has remained strangely misunderstood by the world at large, as it was by the lovable young man to whom the Master spoke. "Go and sell that thou hast, and give to the poor, . . . and come and follow me," were his words. Material sense is ever ready to argue the undesirability of becoming pauperized for the sake of the truth. But nothing could be farther from the true meaning of the words in question. Mortals are not bidden to throw away anything which is really good, but to "sell that thou hast," and to ask a price therefor that could leave no possible void, a price such as the Master himself asked—a realizing sense and demonstrable knowledge of the very substance of eternal Life and of real things.

But if one is willing to part with the old material sense of life and things, how may one be certain that he shall gain and retain the sweet and holy sense of being satisfied with deep and lasting abundance of good, of all that home, happiness, friends, plenty, signify? Let one but begin sincerely to seek spiritual truth and he soon finds that the marvelous price he may confidently ask in exchange for the old material ways and means has already been paid to him by

divine Love from whom man receives lasting harmony and every good thing. Infinite, divine Love, knows no lack. Perfect completeness is the measure of all of God's ideas. As the human consciousness approaches spiritual Love, the sense of something always lacking diminishes. Through the lens of divine Love the real, spiritual universe is discerned, and the shine of fair weather are in his own thought and make him quite independent of gray skies. Did not Jesus point to this spiritual independence of material circumstance when he taught that the kingdom of God is "within," and was not Paul pointing the way to this kingdom when he bade men let the Mind that was also in Christ Jesus abide in them, and did not John perceive the light and glory of spiritual consciousness when he declared that neither the sun nor moon was needed to illumine thought which dwells in spiritual light? A clearer perception of this truth would have enabled the rich young man joyfully to have exchanged his material sense of substance for the true realization of treasure that could never be limited or lost. Until he had exchanged his materialistic concept of life and substance for the understanding that "all is Spirit and spiritual" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 331) he lacked the great fundamental truth of being which the Master came to impress upon the world.

Are not mortals rapidly learning that it is their thought of things, not things

themselves, which registers their happiness or misery? A gray day may mean depression to a sorrowful thinker, whilst another who is blessed with inward peace and joy may be unaware that birds are not singing, or the sun not shining. The sweet flowing harmony of bird-notes and the shine of fair weather are in his own thought and make him quite independent of gray skies. Did not Jesus point to this spiritual independence of material circumstance when he taught that the kingdom of God is "within," and was not Paul pointing the way to this kingdom when he bade men let the Mind that was also in Christ Jesus abide in them, and did not John perceive the light and glory of spiritual consciousness when he declared that neither the sun nor moon was needed to illumine thought which dwells in spiritual light? A clearer perception of this truth would have enabled the rich young man joyfully to have exchanged his material sense of substance for the true realization of treasure that could never be limited or lost. Until he had exchanged his materialistic concept of life and substance for the understanding that "all is Spirit and spiritual" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 331) he lacked the great fundamental truth of being which the Master came to impress upon the world.

The redemptive power of spiritual thought is the most practical activity in the whole world. No mortal need imagine that his depressing sense of incompleteness, imperfection, is beyond the power of divine Love to redeem. Men need only learn how to exchange the wrong concept of things for the right understanding of the truth about real things, then God takes care of the results. Mortals have been hampered by the belief that the evil thoughts of sin, disease, fear, limitation, which beset them are their own thoughts and are distressingly real. But Christian Science shows that evil thoughts have no possible source since there is no evil mind from which they could emanate, and the infinite, divine Mind "sends forth only good thoughts to man and through man." Mrs. Eddy's wonderful work for the world was to make plain to mortals how to do what they have long vaguely sensed that they should do. In her sermon, "Christian Healing" (p. 14), she says: "Metaphysical or Divine Science reveals the Principle and method of perfection—how to attain a mind in harmony with God, in sympathy with all that is right and opposed to all that is wrong, and a body governed by this mind."

When from our unsatisfied longing the query arises, "What lack I yet?" let us be very sure that it is some more God-like quality of thought that needs must be cultivated; a more thorough exchange

BEGINNING OF AMERICAN THEATERS

IN a chatty volume of reminiscence of the American stage, Mary Caroline Crawford has brought together material that has pleasant color for the history lover. We find for example that a celebrated actor who was in Baltimore during Madison's presidency at first refused to play when he heard that the President of the United States was coming to the theater. What! He who had played before the King of England, played for the Yankee President? Another actor, coming here in 1822, turns the tables in an amusing way for modern readers familiar with American jokes about English humor. He says that he was quite astonished to find the American people intelligent enough to get the points of all his jokes! Indeed, he finds that they laughed as if they had never before had a chance to do so. He further remarked that he should judge the French language better understood in America than in England.

The book says that the first real theatrical performance in the United States was held in Williamsburg, Va., in 1718. Another writer also places the first performance in Williamsburg, but says that it was in 1752. This was an English company headed by a brother of William Hallam, successor to Garrick. The first theater in Baltimore was built in 1781. New York did not really take to theater-going until about 1760. It is said that a play was acted in Boston in 1850, but not until after the revolution did Puritan New England smile on the motley of the stage.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Saturday, January 3, 1914

The Business Situation Reviewed

WITHOUT attempting to minimize the various influences with which the business interests of the world have yet to deal there is no question that most of the disturbing factors which have caused so much unsettlement lately are now to be written in the past tense. These include the Balkan war, election of a Democratic President of the United States with accompanying economic changes, worldwide money stringency, labor troubles, shortage of the corn crop, floods, congressional investigation and prosecution of the trusts, Mexican revolution, currency legislation, dissolution of the Southern and Union Pacific railroads, the financial troubles of the St. Louis & San Francisco and New Haven systems, passage of the new tariff law. Some of these influences are yet at work. Business has receded and may remain quiet for some time on account of them, but the business world enters upon the new year with more hope of good times than it did for the year 1913 just ended. And last year was a banner one in many respects, notwithstanding the varied handicaps of which some have been enumerated above.

There is still some uncertainty as to the operations of the new tariff law, but United States business men, true to their reputation for ingenuity and enterprise, are readjusting their affairs to meet the new conditions. There is yet no indication that competition with foreign goods will be serious, for thus far under the new tariff there has been no noticeable inrush of merchandise from abroad. On the other hand, United States manufacturers are developing markets for their wares in other lands that will be of untold benefit in the future. Exports in the last few years have had a wonderful growth. The exports for the year just ended will break all previous records and the probabilities are that the excess of exports over imports will be in the neighborhood of \$700,000,000, by far the largest excess ever reported for a twelve months' period.

Conditions in Europe are improving. There is indication of easier money at the leading centers of the world. Confidence is slowly returning. Business is not yet showing the result of this, but as there has been no overproduction or inflation, the probabilities are that industrially and commercially the tide already has turned, and soon a slow, steady improvement will be noticeable. There has been a great shrinkage in values. There may be more. But there is a strong consuming demand for everything that is made or grown, and as the entire world has been living on a hand-to-mouth basis for a protracted period, business itself is not likely to recede much farther. The agricultural outlook is most promising. The mild temperatures prevailing so late in the season have permitted much plowing and the prospects are for a large acreage, particularly in wheat. Soil conditions are excellent. With good crops, easier money, and less political turmoil, the year 1914 offers much that is promising for good business and general prosperity.

ABOUT one third of the human family, it is said, looks to rice as a food staple. The other two thirds regard it, pretty generally, as a delicacy. Its consumption depends a great deal upon the prevalent sentiment in the various consuming countries as to economy in living cost.

Trends in New World Architecture

A CRITIC errs, we feel sure, be he a native or an alien, who minimizes the achievements of the architects of the United States during the past twenty-five years. Country homes, city business blocks, and city, state and federal public buildings prove the contrary. That anything like a distinctively national type of structure has been evolved, save on the Pacific coast, is not claimed, always excepting of course the urban business palaces, with its steel skeleton and its sky-piercing tower. Greek, Gothic, Romanesque, Georgian, Spanish "mission," French and Italian renaissance models have all been followed and adapted with more or less success. Now one school has been dominant, and now another; but never at any time has an adapted type won anything like that universal acceptance justifying its being named national. The consequence is that a student has ample opportunity to study many types of design and construction all well done and all within the borders of a given urban center or suburban vicinage.

If there is no common consent of opinion in the profession as to model to be followed there is, we find pleasure in recording, increasing recognition of the possibilities of an alliance that includes architects, city planners and public officials. Consequently we believe it is safe to predict an era of design and construction in which the whims, crotches and self-interests of builders and owners will count for less, and the reason and taste and civic ambition of artists and expert community advisers count for more and more as time goes on.

Officialdom, it should be said with gratulation, is much less Philistine than it used to be. Men of the rank of Burnham, McKim, Carrere and Post have forced from society's representatives a respect that will accrue to the profit of architects of the future. The architect, as a community creator and inspirer as well as a professional servant of clients, has come to his own at last; and this deserved, if tardy, recognition will no doubt spur him to larger social service. Coincident with this ampler recognition by organized society there has come employment of architects by some of the largest of the railway companies in designing terminals that combine beauty with utility. The triumphs won in New York city, where this partnership has been tested most conclusively, have been of a kind to educate the world.

The favorable trends of the profession are not all urban in their field of operation. No one can tour rural hinterlands today without noting rise of standards there, especially where urban wealth is busy setting up countryside homes.

THE United States currency law, like the tariff law, will have to work its way out before its workings are seen to be satisfactory or otherwise.

IN MANY respects the lot of the Armenian is no more unenviable when the Balkan states are at war than when peace is said to reign in the peninsula. Although war is no longer being actively waged, dastardly deeds are being committed against the Armenians with a frequency which makes it imperative to draw the attention of the public to them. At the commencement of the recent war a ruler of one of the Balkan states declared to his troops, by way of urging them on to victory, that it would be a war of the Cross against the crescent. The spirit thus imbued in these men was well illustrated by the numerous atrocities committed as the war progressed. With the cessation of hostilities, however, the fanaticism of the Muhammadan has evidently not been quenched. The Armenians are the representatives of the oldest Christian nation, and they continue to suffer at the hands of their Muhammadan neighbors in a manner which should no longer be tolerated by the great powers, who are in a position to take steps which would immediately prevent the recurrence of such barbarities. Carefully verified reports have been received recently from the most reliable sources giving details of horrors too bad to describe in print, which include theft, pillage, torture and worse, committed by Muhammadans on the Christians in Armenia, whom they consider their legitimate prey.

That such deeds are committed is bad enough, but that respectable newspapers should refuse to draw public attention to so serious a condition of affairs is still worse. Reasons for this reluctance to do justice where justice is sorely needed may be attributed to political considerations, or the excuse may perhaps be put forward that in revealing in too lurid a light the actual facts of the case, diplomatic relations between one country and another may be disturbed. The hiding of misdeeds or the cloaking of atrocities such as are being perpetrated in Armenia does not pay, and the truth of the saying that "honesty is the best policy" will, we think, be proved by that country which insists most firmly on exposing, and where possible insisting on the rectification of, the wrongs committed on a defenseless people. A definite step in the direction of improving the lot of the Armenian may be taken in insisting upon the inauguration of those reforms about which so much has already been heard but so little done.

Women Turning From Fiction to Fact

SINCE partial suffrage for women was won from Illinois legislators, Chicago's public library reports a marked increase of use by women readers of books dealing with civics. The novel is being supplanted by the monograph. All this is good news, entirely apart from any bearing it has on the suffrage question. The same sound preferences in choice of literature have long been discernible among immigrants and their children using the library as an educational medium in their effort to attain Americanism. A similar liking for the more solid sort of intellectual food shown by women newly enfranchised doubtless will do them good, and also the state of which they are now citizens.

At a time when it is being said, "Let all women vote, even if they vote wrong," it is encouraging to note that ways and means of learning civic duties and political facts are being seized upon by women. Theoretically considered, education might well precede bestowal of power; but the course of events is otherwise. Hence all the more imperative is training in civics following woman's gain of the franchise. She naturally will use the public library as a storehouse of data. She also will insist later on the schools giving to daughters political training that was denied their mothers. Cooperating as factors in the process of woman's enlightenment, library and school can do much. The woman voter endowed with long-coveted power has conscientious scruples against using that power blindly. She wants light on a way that too many men are content to keep unilluminated.

JAPAN, it seems, is publishing a greater number of books annually than Germany, "the most bookish of European nations." But Japan is new, while Germany is an old hand in this business.

THE latest ruling on the obligations of married couples living together, with respect to the income tax law, resolves itself into this, that the exemption of both, not of each, is \$4000. This seemed to many to be clear from the beginning, but it is evident that many others were unsatisfied as to the point and sought more definite information. Under this construction and ruling the married man, if living with his wife, enjoys an exemption of \$1000 more than the single man. The same is true of the married woman, if living with her husband, as compared with the single women. If there are two separate incomes in the family—one belonging to the husband, the other to the wife—both may be added together and if jointly they do not exceed \$4000 then no income tax is paid; if jointly they do exceed \$4000 then an income tax is paid upon the excess.

The specific regulation, however, contains one word which still leaves a doubt as to exactly what is meant. This is the little word "net." It may be worth while for the reader to ponder the ruling with relation to the \$4000 exemption: "Husband and wife living together are entitled to an exemption of \$4000 only from the aggregate net income of both." How are they, and how are single people, going to determine what is a net income? Is it all the money one receives, which would seem to be gross, or is it all one is able to retain after his numerous fixed expenses are deducted? The law, it is true, sets out a long list of exemptions, but these do not appear to be taken into consideration when returns are demanded or made, commonly speaking.

What is meant, seemingly, is that \$3000 is allowed in one case and \$4000 in the other case to cover the general expenditures of the person or persons concerned, and that everything in excess of either of these amounts, in the respective cases, is subject to tax. But this, it appears to us, would be after deducting from the gross and not the net income. Either there are allowances not now generally understood in making up the total joint income of a married couple, or the regulation should not read "aggregate net income of both," but rather "aggregate income," or "aggregate gross income" of both. Apparently there is opportunity here for another ruling.

Powers Should Stop Armenia's Wrongs

IT APPEARS to be generally conceded now among informed people that connecting the Great lakes system of North America with the Atlantic ocean for the accommodation of seagoing vessels of the deepest draft is a problem of international politics rather than one of engineering. Aside from the fact that Great Britain holds the gateway of the basin of the St. Lawrence, there are certain treaty stipulations between the United States and that nation which must be changed or greatly modified before the Great Lakes can be made accessible to ocean-going vessels. Recent achievements in waterway construction have served to remove all doubt as to the feasibility of opening a deep-water passage between Lake Ontario and the sea through the St. Lawrence. Moreover, it appears to be conceded also that in addition to the advantage to be derived by the two English-speaking nations of North America from ocean connection with a great area of their interior territory, Canada would derive a large and a permanent revenue from consequent development of water power along the St. Lawrence rapids.

Senator Townsend of Michigan has long been an earnest worker in behalf of this great project. He has been compelled to contend with tremendous difficulties, not the least of which has been diplomatic apathy and indifference.

It has been the contention in some important quarters that the obstacles were too many and too difficult to be overcome. Little by little, nevertheless, these obstacles have been presenting themselves in a less serious light. This is a canal and waterway building age, and many imagined impossibilities have been overcome within a generation, some of the greatest of them within a decade. Little or nothing in the shape of effective argument is left to those who oppose the undertaking on engineering grounds.

More fortunate still, there exists today an international joint commission created by the United States and Great Britain for the purpose of considering and passing upon just such questions as that raised here. This commission might, in a sense, be called an international conference board. Reduced to simple terms, its duty is to give thought to, and to take action upon, questions arising along the international border with a view to the welfare of both nations. Procedure before it escapes the tedium of much diplomatic red tape. A resolution offered by Senator Townsend and adopted some months ago asked that the President of the United States enter into negotiations with Great Britain looking to an international agreement on this subject. It now appears that the state department at Washington will at once refer the matter, through the United States representatives on that body, to the international joint commission.

It is of course impossible to anticipate the decision, but it is within reason to assume that the commission will take a broad view of the proposal and refuse to be influenced by fears or prejudices that existed a century ago, and for the existence of which there is neither reason nor justification today. From this standpoint it may be furthermore assumed that public sentiment in Great Britain, in Canada and in the United States will be found supporting every move the commission may make toward breaking down all useless barriers in the way of closer commercial and social intercourse between the neighboring countries, even to the extent of destroying those physical and political, which now hinder free commerce between the outer oceans and the inland seas.

Language Study in the United States

WILLIAM B. SNOW of the Boston English high school, through the medium of a bulletin issued by the United States bureau of education, makes an interesting and important contribution to the current discussion of language study in the United States. It has the additional value of being pertinent to a phase of this discussion that has concern alike for teachers and learners of other tongues than English. The time, trouble and difficulty supposed to be involved in the acquirement of other than the native language unquestionably acts as a serious deterrent in many cases; if it be possible to reduce any or all of these to a negligible point, the hoped-for day when North Americans in general shall be able to converse with the people of other lands in the languages of those peoples will be brought very much nearer.

According to this authority the immediate need in the United States is for a larger and better equipped teaching corps. That this need may be met, he recommends that colleges give greater attention than they do now to the preparation of teachers of modern languages, and that communities grant leave of absence with half pay to instructors who go abroad for the purpose of perfecting themselves in the languages they undertake to teach. Whether knowledge of a new language is to be imparted to the student through the process of translation or conversation, teaching of the highest character, he maintains, is essential. But he touches, as one having the benefit of experience, on the difficulty attending the latter method, holding that translation is likely to become the mechanical substitution of the words of one language for the words of another, "with little or no thought in the process, while translation ought to mean the study of a passage until its thought is fully apprehended, and then an effort to put that exact thought into the other language, with all the force and beauty that one's command of the second language makes possible."

Herein is demonstrated the value of language acquired, in part at least, from native sources. Only rarely, if ever, is the full meaning of a new language learned from books. It takes on the bookish rather than the colloquial quality. It is stilted and stiff rather than flexible and easy. It misses the idioms. Next to obtaining a knowledge of another language than one's own on its native soil, or directly from those whose native tongue it is, advantage lies with those who are taught by persons who have acquired it directly. For this reason among several others—the ability to think in another language being one of them—it is to be hoped that United States school boards and committees may be induced to act favorably upon the recommendation that modern language teachers be encouraged to pursue their studies to a reasonable extent abroad. This would, we believe, mean a long step toward creating as well as satisfying a national American desire to break away from the single language limitation.

STORIES of the existence of a lemon trust have been revived again. They have become periodical and threaten to become unreasonable.